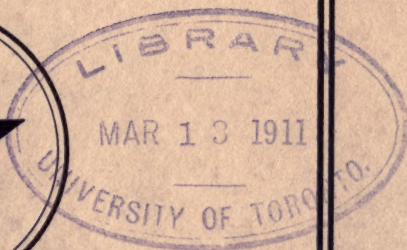


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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Michigan Association
FOR THE
Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis
FOR
1909-1910



The Crusade against Tuberculosis has for its object the protection of the individual and the family, and the preservation of the common good. That State is the most enlightened which takes a leading part in all matters pertaining to the welfare of its citizens, and contributes most to the general sum of their health and happiness. If it accomplish this end the State must act upon the knowledge concerning the prevention of disease given by Modern Medical Science.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
**Michigan Association for the
Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis**
FOR
1909-1910

CONTAINING
Statement of Work Accomplished—Report of Convention at
Ann Arbor—Report of Local Associations—State
Needs—Report of Secretary
and Treasurer

A Brief of the Year's Work

SUBMITTED BY THE SECRETARY
ALDRED SCOTT WARTHIN, M.D.
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

February 26, 1910

Journal of the
American Association for the
Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis

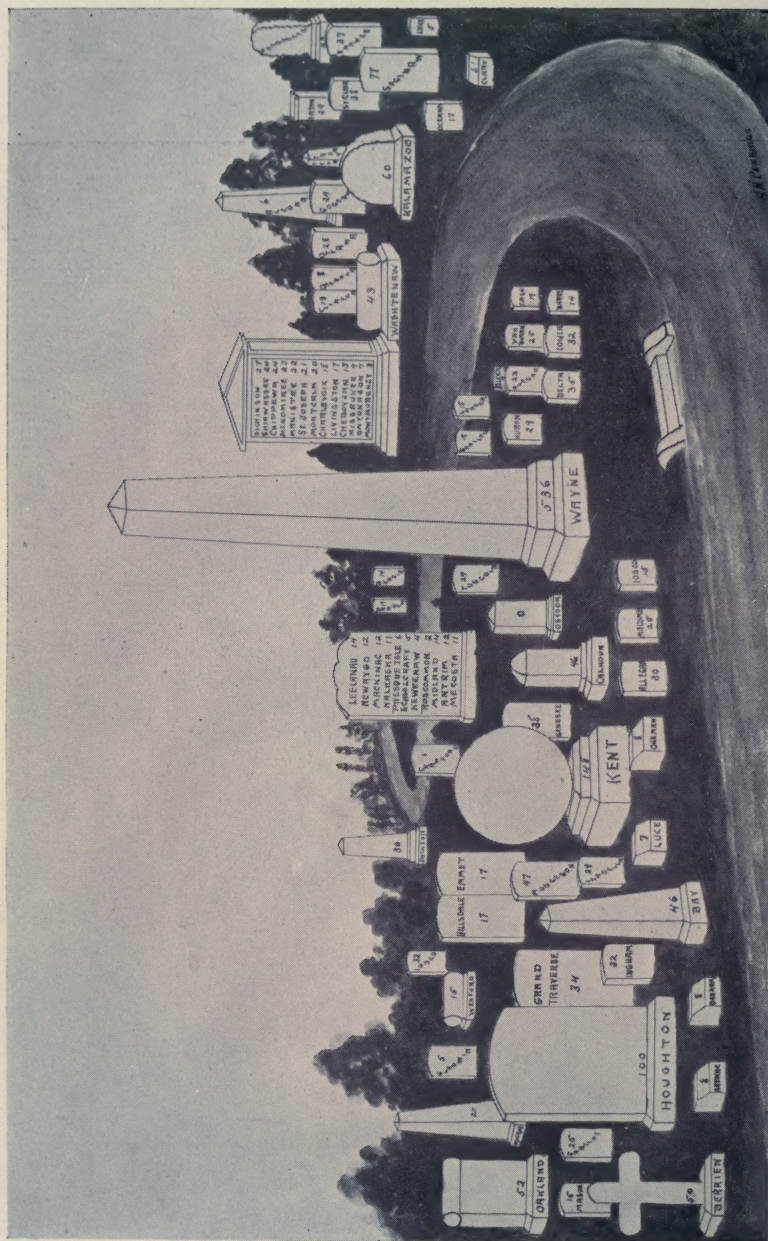
1900-1910

Published by the
American Association for the
Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis
1900-1910

Volume 1, No. 1

Published by the
American Association for the
Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis

1900-1910



(Cartoon designed and presented by Dr. H. H. Cummings)
Michigan's Tuberculosis Death-roll for 1909

TUBERCULOSIS MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN MICHIGAN FOR 1909

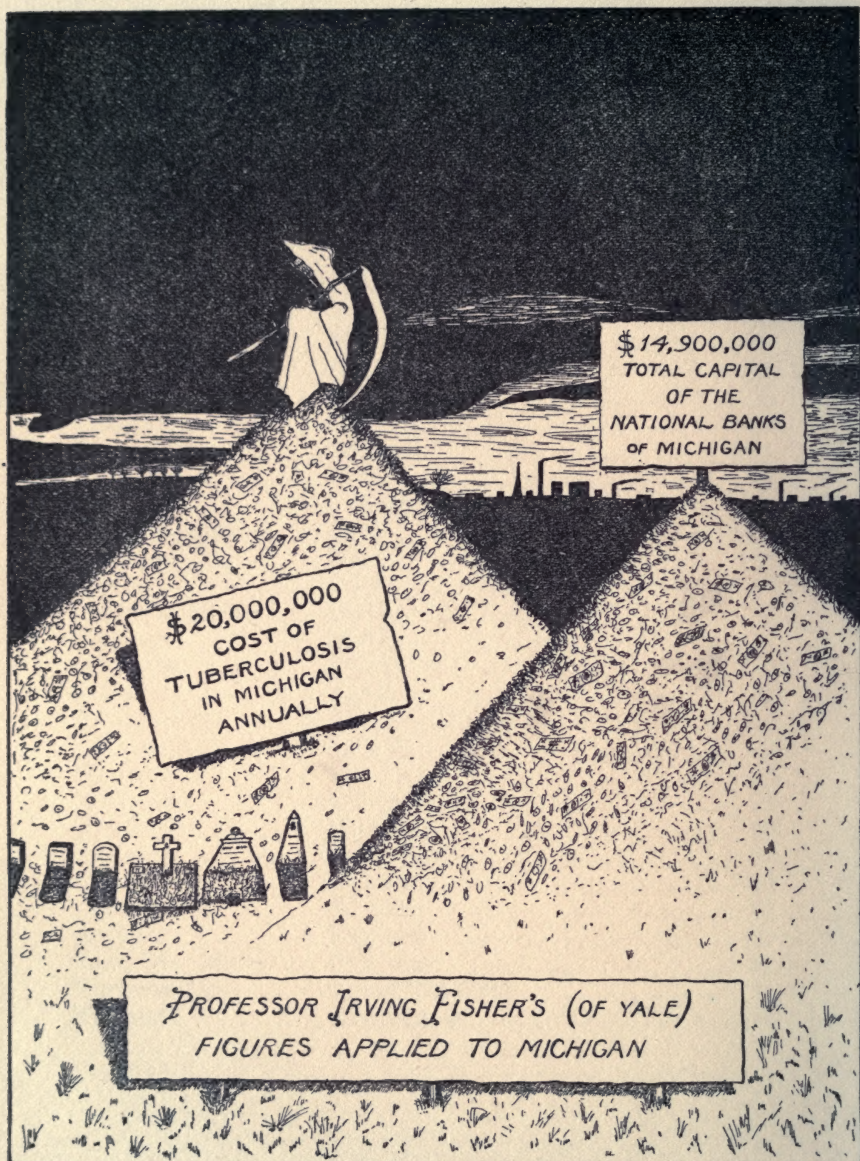
ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS (except Tuberculous Meningitis) as
reported to the State Board of Health for the year 1909.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	<i>Cases reported</i>	<i>Deaths reported</i>	COUNTIES.	<i>Cases reported</i>	<i>Deaths reported</i>
State	3511	2465	Keweenaw	9	4
Alcona	6	6	Lake	7	5
Alger	4	4	Lapeer	37	18
Allegan	50	30	Leelanau	14	14
Alpena	25	23	Lenawee	55	37
Antrim	12	12	Livingston	98	17
Arenac	8	8	Luce	8	7
Baraga	8	8	Mackinac	13	12
Barry	22	14	Macomb	29	25
Bay	51	46	Manistee	42	22
Benzie	20	14	Marquette	74	47
Berrien	79	50	Mason	21	15
Branch	23	17	Mecosta	14	11
Calhoun	62	46	Menominee	24	23
Cass	21	19	Midland	16	14
Charlevoix	23	18	Missaukee	11	9
Cheboygan	14	13	Monroe	21	20
Chippewa	31	24	Montcalm	33	20
Clare	6	6	Montmorency	3	3
Clinton	17	13	Muskegon	60	47
Crawford	3	1	Newaygo	17	12
Delta	38	35	Oakland	72	52
Dickinson	41	27	Oceana	19	17
Eaton	42	29	Ogemaw	8	8
Emmet	21	17	Ontonagon	10	7
Genesee	46	38	Osceola	10	8
Gladwin	6	5	Oscoda	0	0
Gogebic	25	24	Otsego	6	5
Grand Traverse....	64	34	Ottawa	50	28
Gratiot	30	25	Presque Isle.....	7	6
Hillsdale	22	17	Roscommon	3	2
Houghton	132	100	Saginaw	83	77
Huron	38	29	St. Clair	46	38
Ingham	50	32	St. Joseph	32	21
Ionia	53	32	Sanilac	21	18
Iosco	16	15	Schoolcraft	11	5
Iron	9	4	Shiawassee	33	24
Isabella	39	29	Tuscola	34	29
Jackson	45	36	Van Buren	35	25
Kalamazoo	152	60	Washtenaw	126	43
Kalkaska	12	11	Wayne	625	536
Kent	288	148	Wexford	20	15

CASES REPORTED SICK WITH TUBERCULOSIS, 1909, IN MICHIGAN CITIES

Name of City	County	No. Cases in City
Adrian.....	Lenawee	18
Alpena.....	Alpena	19
Ann Arbor.....	Washtenaw	87
Battle Creek.....	Calhoun	31
Bay City.....	Bay	29
Coldwater.....	Branch	11
Detroit.....	Wayne	471
Escanaba.....	Delta	14
Flint.....	Genesee	20
Grand Rapids.....	Kent	239
Hastings.....	Barry	7
Holland	Ottawa	18
Iron Mountain.....	Dickinson	15
Ironwood.....	Gogebic	13
Ishpeming.....	Marquette	17
Jackson	Jackson	30
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	135
Lansing.....	Ingham	28
Manistee.....	Manistee	22
Marquette.....	Marquette	18
Muskegon.....	Muskegon	38
Owosso	Shiawassee	13
Pontiac.....	Oakland	42
Port Huron.....	St. Clair	17
Saginaw.....	Saginaw	61
Sault Ste. Marie....	Chippewa	22
Traverse City.....	Grand Traverse	15
Ypsilanti.....	Washtenaw	13

RESIGNATION to the ills which we cannot escape is HEROISM
RESIGNATION to the ills which are preventable is COWARDICE



In the State of Nebraska the war-cry is "No Tuberculosis in 1920!" Will the State of Michigan enter the ranks of fighters against tuberculosis with "NO TUBERCULOSIS IN MICHIGAN IN 1920!"

TUBERCULOSIS TAXES

Citizens of Michigan, are you being taxed for tuberculosis? Are you paying a few cents toward the support of a State or City Sanatorium that will eventually bring about a reduction in the number of cases of tuberculosis? Do you feel that this small tax is a burden? Would you object to higher taxes for the purpose of preventing tuberculosis? Please then consider carefully these facts!

Every tax-payer who has his life insured for \$10,000 is paying annually a tuberculosis-tax of from fifteen to twenty dollars. That much of his premium goes to offset the risk due to the presence of tuberculosis in the community. One hundred and thirty millions of dollars in annual premiums (tuberculosis-tax) have been paid out during the last thirty years in this country on account of the white plague. If there were no tuberculosis the policy-holders would save annually \$12,000,000 in tuberculosis-taxes.

Tax-payers of Michigan, can you not see that it is money in your pockets to pay a few dollars each year to prevent tuberculosis and to be saved the greater tuberculosis-tax!

THE COST OF TUBERCULOSIS IN MICHIGAN

A human life is said to be worth \$8,000. In 1909 2,465 lives were lost in Michigan through tuberculosis: hence the total loss was \$19,720,000. In addition to this loss there is the loss in earning capacity of citizens suffering from tuberculosis. Professor Glover has made a minimal estimate of the economic loss in Michigan based upon the group of male wage-earners between 20 and 70 years of age. His figures show a total loss to the state of \$22,000,996. This means an actual loss in the State's capital and resources—in other words the State is just that much poorer than it would be if tuberculosis was prevented. In the following table the loss in capital to the State is shown by counties, and the heavy burden borne by each county is evident.

TABLE SHOWING THE CAPITALIZED OR PRESENT VALUE OF THE TOTAL LOSS, COMPUTED ANNUALLY AT 5%, AND THE EQUIVALENT ANNUAL LOSS, DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS ON THE MALE POPULATION BETWEEN AGES 20 AND 60, FOR EACH COUNTY IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, ALL COMPUTED ON THE BASIS OF A WEALTH PRODUCING CAPACITY OF \$100 PER ANNUM UNTIL AGE 70.

COUNTY	ANNUAL LOSS	TOTAL LOSS
Alcona	\$ 2,799	\$ 50,739
Alger	3,546	64,733
Allegan	18,512	337,947
Alpena	9,459	172,683
Antrim	7,769	141,833
Arenac	4,940	90,179
Baraga	2,740	50,028
Barry	10,394	189,743
Bay	29,796	543,954
Benzie	5,372	98,074
Berrien	23,107	421,840
Branch	12,339	225,253
Calhoun	24,473	446,778
Cass	9,515	173,700
Charlevoix	8,076	147,441
Cheboygan	8,558	156,233
Chippewa	10,953	199,959
Clare	4,423	80,743
Clinton	11,916	217,561
Crawford	2,007	36,644
Delta	13,982	255,256
Dickinson	9,504	173,497
Eaton	14,440	263,608
Emmet	8,731	159,401
Genesee	20,046	365,951
Gladwin	4,261	77,795
Gogebic	8,802	160,689
Grand Traverse	11,108	202,788
Gratiot	14,579	266,149
Hillsdale	13,906	253,867
Houghton	35,178	642,214
Huron	16,896	308,452
Ingham	21,063	384,519
Ionia	16,350	298,490
Iosco	5,093	92,974
Iron	4,612	84,199
Isabella	11,594	211,666
Jackson	21,859	399,054

COUNTY	ANNUAL LOSS	TOTAL LOSS
Kalamazoo	23,263	424,687
Kalkaska	3,949	72,086
Kent	64,958	1,185,846
Keweenaw	2,552	46,589
Lake	2,461	44,929
Lapeer	12,873	235,011
Leelanau	5,385	98,311
Lenawee	22,556	411,777
Livingston	8,914	162,739
Luce	2,216	40,456
Mackinac	4,234	77,304
Macomb	15,543	283,751
Manistee	12,982	236,993
Marquette	19,370	353,617
Mason	9,313	170,024
Mecosta	9,646	176,089
Menominee	13,172	240,466
Midland	7,116	129,907
Missaukee	5,171	94,397
Monroe	15,706	286,733
Montcalm	15,944	291,070
Montmorency	1,827	33,358
Muskegon	17,606	321,412
Newaygo	9,002	164,331
Oakland	21,464	391,820
Oceana	8,638	157,690
Ogemaw	4,556	83,182
Ontonagon	3,777	68,951
Osceola	9,099	166,110
Oscoda	1,069	19,516
Otsego	3,877	70,781
Ottawa	20,293	370,457
Presque Isle	5,479	100,022
Roscommon	947	17,297
Saginaw	40,409	737,712
St. Clair	26,043	475,443
St. Joseph	10,683	195,029
Sanilac	16,895	308,435
Schoolcraft	4,646	84,809
Shiawassee	15,914	290,528
Tuscola	17,216	314,296
Van Buren	16,463	300,541
Washtenaw	21,606	394,429
Wayne	181,224	3,308,412
Wexford	9,737	177,767

Other factors increase the total loss: the increased cost of living for tuberculous individuals, the cost of treatment, nurses, medicines, etc. Moreover, the loss to the State from animal tuberculosis is a very important factor. It is very probable that the actual economic loss annually in Michigan due to tuberculosis is between forty and fifty millions of dollars. Would it not be a good business proposition to lessen or stop this loss by the annual investment of a million dollars to fight tuberculosis?

AN APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF MICHIGAN

Citizens of Michigan, do these facts not arouse your sympathy, your interest and your desire for active co-operation? Each year about 2,500 of the people of our State die an unnecessary and preventable death. Cold-blooded, matter-of-fact business calculations make a MINIMAL estimate of this loss of life as over \$20,000,000. Further, a conservative estimate shows that there are at least 10,000 cases of tuberculosis in the second and third stages in the State at the present time. The majority of these will die from this disease. Why? Because the State is doing practically nothing to enable these cases to live. For the relief of these 10,000 cases the State Sanatorium at Howell and the Municipal Sanatoria in Grand Rapids, Detroit and Kalamazoo offer to a few hundred only a chance for proper treatment. The last Legislature gave nothing to the campaign for the prevention of tuberculosis. The State Board of Health has a wholly inadequate sum of money to use in anti-tuberculosis work. The State Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis had less than a thousand dollars to spend last year in its efforts to rouse the citizens of Michigan to a sense of their duties and responsibilities. Over \$4,000,000 were appropriated last year by the Legislatures of other States for use in the fight against tuberculosis. Why are we doing so little in our State? Is it because we do not care about the 2,500 unnecessary deaths, or about the 10,000 tuberculous individuals in our midst who are spreading the infection to others, because they have to be treated in their homes? Are we so indifferent, so selfish, so apathetic that

we can pursue our own individual courses unmindful of the yearly death-harvest of tuberculosis without making an adequate effort to stop it? Modern Medicine says tuberculosis can be exterminated. It rests with you, Citizens of Michigan, to determine that it be driven out of your State, and to increase thereby many thousand-fold the sum total of your health and happiness.

WILL YOU NOT HELP IN THE MICHIGAN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN?

THE MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS.

To Overcome Ignorance	To Drive Out Disease
To Prevent Unnecessary Death	To Lower the Cost of Living
To Increase the Sum Total of Happiness	

The world-wide crusade against tuberculosis is now represented in Michigan by the State Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis. The object of the Association is an educational campaign that will bring home to every man, woman and child in the State the knowledge that tuberculosis is a communicable disease, preventable and hence unnecessary, and in its early stages curable. To accomplish this object the association aims to establish in every village, town and city in the State a branch committee of educated, unselfish and philanthropic citizens who will push a local campaign according to the special needs of the locality concerned. To aid the local campaigns the State Association will serve as a central bureau of information and advice, standing ready to furnish exhibits, literature, lectures, statistics and estimates of cost for tuberculosis sanatoria, hospitals, shacks, dispensaries, information as to visiting nurses, etc. An Annual Convention will be held at which delegates from the local societies will be present and the general conditions and problems of the State as a whole

will be discussed. In accomplishing these aims the State Association does not desire to build up its own financial strength and organization at the expense of the local societies. Its object is to bring about the actual accomplishment of approved anti-tuberculosis work in as many localities as possible and not to build up a big membership for itself. It must, however, have funds, about \$1,500 a year, to provide for its office expenses. At present this fund is raised by membership fees and the proceeds of the Easter stamp sale. Headquarters have been provided without cost in the Medical Building of the University, Ann Arbor.

Will you not, by joining the association and thoroughly informing yourself, make possible this great conservative and preventive social movement in your ward, village, city, township or county?

Join local and State Association—fee \$1.00 yearly.
State Association alone, \$1.00. Life members, \$25.00.
Patrons, \$200.00.

"The Modern Crusade against tuberculosis brings hope and bright prospects of recovery to hundreds and thousands of victims of the disease who under old teachings were abandoned to despair."—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

OFFICERS—1910

OFFICERS

Honorary President, ex-officio, Governor F. M. Warner

President	Dr. V. C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor
First Vice-President	Dr. Guy L. Kiefer, Detroit
Second Vice-President	Dr. E. T. Abrams, Dollar Bay
Secretary	Dr. A. S. Warthin, Ann Arbor
Assistant Secretary	Miss Carol F. Walton, Ann Arbor
Treasurer	Dr. H. J. Hartz, Detroit

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. C. G. Jennings, Chairman

Dr. Guy L. Kiefer	Mrs. Huntley Russell
Miss Alice Crocker	Dr. F. W. Shumway
The President and the Secretary, ex-officio	

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Term Expires 1911

Mrs. L. L. Hubbard, Houghton	Dr. Guy L. Kiefer, Detroit
Dr. C. G. Jennings, Detroit	Hon. Luke Ligers, Holland
Dr. J. B. Kennedy, Detroit	Mrs. Frances Wheeler Smith, Hastings

Term Expires 1912

Mrs. Caroline Bartlett-Crane, Kalamazoo	Dr. H. J. Hartz, Detroit
Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, Jr., Detroit	Mrs. Huntley Russell, Grand Rapids
Dr. William DeLano, Grand Rapids	Dr. V. C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor

Term Expires 1913

Dr. F. W. Garber, Muskegon	Dr. J. W. Inches, St. Clair
Mrs. L. E. Gretter, Detroit	Dr. W. F. Jerome, Hillsdale
Mr. David E. Heineman, Detroit	Dr. Herman Ostrander, Kalamazoo

Term Expires 1914

Mrs. Florence Mills, Kalamazoo	Dr. R. E. Macduff, Jackson
Miss Clara Dyar, Detroit	Mr. M. L. Murray, Lansing
Dr. Collins H. Johnston, Grand Rapids	Dr. E. H. Webster, Sault Ste. Marie

Term Expires 1915

Dr. Edward T. Abrams, Dollar Bay	Dr. F. W. Shumway, Lansing
Dr. Robert B. Harkness, Houghton	Miss Marion Thurber, Detroit.
Miss Alice Crocker, Ann Arbor	Dr. A. S. Warthin, Ann Arbor

COMMITTEES

Publicity

Dr. Frank Smithies, Ann Arbor	Dr. Reuben Peterson, Ann Arbor
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Legislation

Hon. Luke Ligers, Holland	Mr. Stanley Parkhill, Owosso
Mrs. Frances W. Smith, Hastings	Dr. F. W. Shumway, Lansing
Mrs. Caroline Bartlett-Crane, Kalamazoo	Dr. V. C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor

Life Memberships

Mrs. William A. McGraw, Detroit	Mrs. Charles P. Larned, Detroit.
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Insignia

Miss Clara Dyar, Detroit

Exhibit

Dr. F. W. Shumway, Lansing.

LIFE MEMBERS

Mrs. E. T. Barbour, Detroit.
Mrs. W. T. Barbour, Birmingham.
Mrs. Joseph Bayer, Detroit.
Mrs. T. D. Buhl, Detroit.
Mrs. Arthur H. Buhl, Detroit.
Mrs. L. Bowen, Detroit.
Miss Elizabeth Champs, Detroit.
Mr. E. H. Doyle, Detroit.
Mr. George H. Ducharme, Detroit.
Mrs. Francis T. Dwyer, Detroit.
Miss Nell B. Ford, Detroit.
Miss Stella D. Ford, Detroit.
Mr. Bernard Ginsberg, Detroit.
Miss Ducey, Detroit.
Dr. H. J. Hartz, Detroit.
Mr. J. F. Hartz, Detroit.
Mr. David Heinemann, Detroit.
Mrs. W. G. Henry, Detroit.
Mr. J. L. Hudson, Detroit.
Dr. C. G. Jennings, Detroit.
Mrs. W. F. May, Detroit.
Mrs. Wm. A. McGraw, Detroit.
Mrs. Tracy McGregor, Detroit.
Mrs. John S. Newberry, Detroit.
Mrs. John Stoughton Newberry, Detroit.
Mr. Carl E. Schmidt, Detroit.
Mr. E. D. Stair, Detroit.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

The name of this Society shall be the Michigan State Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis.

ARTICLE II.

The objects of the Association are:

1. Dissemination of knowledge concerning the causes, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis.
2. Investigation of the prevalence of tuberculosis in Michigan and the collecting and publishing of useful information.
3. Securing of proper legislation for the relief and prevention of tuberculosis.
4. Co-operation with the public authorities, State and Local Boards of Health, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, medical societies, and other organizations in approved measures adopted for the prevention of the disease.
5. The promotion of the organization and work of local societies in all parts of Michigan.
6. Encouragement of adequate provision for consumptives by the establishment of sanatoria, hospitals, dispensaries and otherwise.

ARTICLE III.

The meetings of the Association shall be held at such times and such places as may be directed under By-Laws.

ARTICLE IV.—AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

Propositions to amend the Constitution may be presented in writing at any meeting of the Board of Directors or of the Association. They shall then be referred to the Board of Directors for consideration and report. The Board of Directors shall report such proposition for amendment at the next meeting of the Association, when action may be taken; provided, however, that no proposition for amendment shall be voted upon without at least thirty days' notice of the meeting at which it is to come up for action, which notice shall be sent to each member and shall set forth the proposed amendment in full. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at such meeting of the Association shall be required for adoption.

ARTICLE V.

The names and residences of the incorporators are:

Mrs. L. L. Hubbard, Houghton; Dr. C. G. Jennings, Detroit; Dr. J. B. Kennedy, Detroit; Dr. Guy L. Kiefer, Detroit; Hon. Luke Lugers, Holland; Mrs. Frances Wheeler Smith, Hastings; Mrs. Caroline Bartlett-Crane, Kalamazoo; Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, Jr., Detroit; Dr. William DeLano, Grand Rapids; Dr. H. J. Hartz, Detroit; Mrs. Huntley Russell, Grand Rapids; Dr. V. C. Vaughan, Ann Ar-

bor; Dr. F. W. Garber, Muskegon; Mrs. L. E. Gretter, Detroit; Mr. David E. Heineman, Detroit; Dr. J. W. Inches, St. Clair; Dr. W. F. Jerome, Hillsdale; Dr. Herman Ostrander, Kalamazoo; Mrs. Florence Mills, Kalamazoo; Miss Clara Dyar, Detroit; Dr. Collins H. Johnston, Grand Rapids; Dr. R. E. Macduff, Jackson; Mr. M. L. Murray, Lansing; Dr. E. H. Webster, Sault Ste. Marie; Dr. Edward T. Abrams, Dollar Bay; Dr. Robert B. Harkness, Houghton; Miss Alice Crocker, Ann Arbor; Dr. F. W. Shumway, Lansing; Miss Marion Thurber, Detroit; Dr. A. S. Warthin, Ann Arbor.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I—MEMBERSHIP.

(a) This Association shall consist primarily of the members of the local sub-committees formed throughout the various cities and towns of the State of Michigan. The dues of such members shall be \$1.00 per year, fifty cents of which is to be paid into the treasury of the Local Association and fifty cents to the treasury of the State Association, through the Treasurers of the local associations.

(b) All other persons not belonging to local associations, but who are interested in the objects of the Association, shall be eligible to membership in the State Association. The dues of such members shall be \$1.00 per year.

(c) Upon the payment of \$25.00 at one time, any member may become a life member.

(d) Persons paying at one time two hundred or more dollars may be elected patrons, and shall have all the privileges of members without the payment of dues.

(e) The Treasurer's receipt will constitute the acknowledgment of membership.

ARTICLE II—BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors shall consist of 30 members elected by the Association. The Board shall be divided into five groups of six each to serve one, two, three, four and five years respectively, the duration of office of the members of the first Board of Directors to be determined by lot. At each succeeding annual meeting of the Association six Directors shall be elected for terms of five years, and in case of vacancies in any groups Directors shall be elected for such unexpired terms.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors shall make its own rules. The government of the Association, the planning of work, arrangement of meetings, the expenditure of moneys and all other matters pertaining to direction shall be in the hands of the Board to execute.

ARTICLE III—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Board of Directors shall elect annually from its own number a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer,

who shall be the officers of the Association as well as of the Board. The Board of Directors may from time to time elect from outside its number such honorary vice-presidents of the Association as it may deem proper.

ARTICLE IV—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Board of Directors shall appoint annually an Executive Committee consisting of the President and Secretary, ex-officio, and of five other members of the Board, and to this Committee shall be entrusted all the executive work of the Association.

ARTICLE V—QUORUM.

Seven Directors shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI—MEETINGS.

There shall be at least one stated annual meeting of the Association at a time and place to be fixed by the Board of Directors. Other meetings may be called by the Board at such times as it shall deem proper.

ARTICLE VII—DELEGATES.

Upon due notification of the Annual Meeting of the State Association the local branches are to hold meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to said meeting. The number of such delegates shall not be limited.

ARTICLE VIII—LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The Constitution, manner of organization, plan of action, etc., of the local associations shall be determined by said local associations to meet the local conditions.

ARTICLE IX—MONEYS.

The moneys received from membership dues and from all other sources shall be used for defraying the expenses of the Association and for furthering its objects under the direction of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X—AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

The By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the annual or a special meeting of the Association or of the Board of Directors; provided, that no proposition for amendment shall be voted upon without at least twenty days' notice of the meeting of the Association or of the Board of Directors at which it is to come up for action, which notice shall be sent to each member of the Association or of the Board of Directors and shall set forth the proposed amendment in full.

WHAT THE ASSOCIATION ACCOMPLISHED IN 1909

1. Secured the passage of a State Law requiring the reporting of all cases of tuberculosis, the disinfection of apartments or premises occupied by tuberculosis individuals, the punishment by fines of careless consumptives or of physicians failing to report cases, and providing for the protection of the consumptive's family by the dissemination of printed instructions regarding the prevention of the disease.
2. Started a wide-spread State agitation to compel the observance of the educational law of 1895, concerning the instruction of school-children in the knowledge of the prevention of disease.
3. Carried out a campaign for the adoption of a model anti-spitting ordinance in the towns and cities of the State.
4. Distributed bulletins and pamphlets twice a month to 237 newspapers reaching a combined population of 1,251,593.
5. Three hundred lectures and public meetings given throughout the State.
6. Provided through the local associations for the use of the Tuberculosis Exhibit of the State Board of Health.
7. Has served as a central bureau for 61 local branches and working committees.
8. Through the local associations has provided for the relief and proper treatment of nearly a thousand cases of tuberculosis.
9. Has aided in the campaign for decent almshouses and for the relief of the cases of tuberculosis confined therein.
10. Has waged an active crusade in behalf of more Sanatoria for the tuberculous citizens of the State.
11. Has endeavored in every way to put before the people of the State the knowledge of tuberculosis and to bring home to each citizen a realization of the fact that the existence of this disease directly or indirectly affects his welfare and happiness.

**REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF
DIRECTORS OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION
FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF
OF TUBERCULOSIS, ANN ARBOR,
DECEMBER 18, 1909**

The meeting of the Board of Directors was opened by the President, Dr. C. G. Jennings of Detroit.

Dr. Harkness was accepted as a substitute for Mrs. Hubbard of Houghton, who was not able to be present.

The following officers were elected for the year 1910:

President . . . Dr. V. C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor.
First Vice-President . . . Dr. Guy L. Kiefer, Detroit.
Second Vice-President, Dr. E. T. Abrams, Dollar Bay.
Honorary Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Huntley Russell,
Grand Rapids; Mrs. Frances Wheeler Smith, Has-
tings; Mrs. Florence Mills, Kalamazoo; Mrs. L. E.
Gretter, Detroit; Mrs. Henry Adams, Ann Arbor;
Mrs. L. L. Hubbard, Houghton; Dr. C. S. Patton,
Ann Arbor.

The Governor of the State was made Honorary President, ex-officio, as an amendment to the Constitution.

Secretary . . . Dr. A. S. Warthin, Ann Arbor.
Assistant Secretary, Miss Carol F. Walton, Ann Arbor.
Treasurer . . . Dr. H. J. Hartz, Detroit.

The work of the assistant secretary also includes the stenographic and office work, and she was granted a salary of \$600 per year.

The members of the Board of Directors were then elected to fill the vacancies made by those whose term of office expired at this time.

The following people were elected members of the Board, term of office to expire in 1914:

Mrs. Florence G. Mills, Kalamazoo.
Miss Clara Dyar, Detroit.
Dr. Collins H. Johnston, Grand Rapids.
Dr. Robert E. Macduff, Jackson.
Dr. M. L. Murray, Lansing.
Dr. E. H. Webster, Sault Ste. Marie.

The members of the Board who were elected with term of office to expire in 1915 were:

Dr. E. T. Abrams, Dollar Bay.
Dr. Robert B. Harkness, Houghton.
Miss Alice Crocker, Ann Arbor.
Dr. F. W. Shumway, Lansing.
Miss Marion Thurber, Detroit.
Dr. A. S. Warthin, Ann Arbor.

The Executive Committee chosen at this meeting were:

Dr. C. G. Jennings, Detroit, Chairman.
Dr. Guy L. Kiefer, Detroit.
Dr. F. W. Shumway, Lansing.
Mrs. Huntley Russell, Grand Rapids.
Miss Alice Crocker, Ann Arbor.
The President and the Secretary, ex-officio.

Dr. Warthin reported the sale of Easter stamps for 1909. The total amount received from the sale was \$745.73. There are about enough stamps on hand to conduct two more stamp sales.

The Secretary's report was given and approved.

A motion was passed to extend the best thanks of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association to the Red Cross people for their appropriation of \$561.95, proceeds from the Red Cross Christmas stamp sale of December, 1908, to the funds of our State Association.

A motion was passed instructing the Secretary to write to all the local societies announcing that we do not expect to carry on a Christmas stamp sale but will carry on an Easter stamp sale for the benefit of the State Association.

A petition from the 20th Century Club of Greenville was read by Dr. Warthin asking that shacks at the State Sanatorium at Howell be screened. A motion was passed that this communication be referred to Dr. Hartz as a member of the Board of the State Sanatorium.

A communication from Ingham County about plans to collect money for the establishment of a children's sanatorium on the plan of the Sea Breeze Hospital or Tuberculosis Sanatorium, was laid on the table.

The subject of Dr. Robert Macduff of Jackson for a

State lecturer was brought up and was referred to the Executive Committee for further consideration.

Miss Dyar suggested getting out a State Association postcard. Miss Dyar was commissioned to present a design to be used on the postcard, the same to be submitted to the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Mills spoke of the Michigan State Association Public Health Committee of the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs, and expressed their desire to help the Anti-Tuberculosis Association in any way possible, especially with the sale of Easter stamps.

A motion was passed to extend an invitation of the Board of Directors to this Committee to assist our society not only in the disposition of stamps but also in other work as they think advisable.

The treasurer's report was read and referred to an auditing committee consisting of Dr. Abrams and Dr. Shumway.

Motion to adjourn. Carried.

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE MICHIGAN
STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION
AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS,
AT ANN ARBOR.

SARAH CASWELL ANGELL HALL, SATURDAY, DEC. 18, AT 2:00 P. M.

Under the Auspices of

The University and the Ann Arbor Association for the Prevention
and Relief of Tuberculosis.

"It is in the power of man to drive all germ diseases from the world."—PASTEUR.

PROGRAM OF OPEN MEETING

2:00 p. m. Sarah Caswell Angell Hall.

PART I.

1. Welcome . . . Mayor William L. Walz, of Ann Arbor
2. Introduction . . . President C. G. Jennings, M. D., of Detroit
3. Address: Rev. C. S. Patton, President Ann Arbor Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

PART II.

SYMPOSIA

1. The Need of Increased Requirements in Hygiene and Sanitary Science in the Training of our Teachers. Opened by Professor Charles H. Johnston of Ann Arbor. Discussed by President L. H. Jones of Ypsilanti, President C. T. Grawn of Mt. Pleasant, Principal A. W. Smalley of Ann Arbor, Dr. LeRoy H. Harvey of Kalamazoo, Dr. W. F. English of Saginaw, Supt. W. C. Coburn of Battle Creek, Prin. J. B. Davis of Grand Rapids, Professor C. S. Berry of Ann Arbor, and others.
2. The Need of a State Almshouse Hospital. Opened by Rev. Caroline Bartlett-Crane of Kalamazoo. Discussed by Mr. M. L. Murray of Lansing, Dr. Clara Davis of Lansing, Mrs. Frances Wheeler Smith of Hastings, Dr. W. B. Hinsdale of Ann Arbor, Rev. H. W. Foote of Ann Arbor, Mr. Dayton Parker of Detroit, Mr. Charles Lewis of Jackson, Mr. George Clapper-ton of Grand Rapids, Father E. D. Kelly of Ann Arbor, Mrs. Florence Mills of Kalamazoo, Dr. A. W. Hewlett of Ann Arbor, Dr. R. Peterson of Ann Arbor, and others.
3. The Greatest Need: State Sanatoria for Advanced Cases. Opened by Dr. V. C. Vaughan of Ann Arbor. Discussed by Dr. F. W. Shumway of Lansing, Hon. F. B. Leland of Detroit, Dr. F. McD. Harkin of Marquette, Dr. C. E. Geisel of Battle Creek, Mrs. W. A. McGraw of Detroit, Dr. E. T. Abram of Dollar Bay, Dr. G. L. Kiefer of Detroit, Dr. C. G. Jennings of Detroit, Dr. Collins Johnston of Grand Rapids, Dr. Robert Harkness of Houghton, Dr. E. B. Pierce of State Sanatorium, Dr. H. J. Hartz of Detroit, and others.

CONVENTION ADDRESSES

The Annual Meeting of the State Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis was held in Ann Arbor, December 18, and was opened by the President, Dr. Jennings, of Detroit, who introduced to the Association and Delegates the Honorable William L. Walz, Mayor of Ann Arbor.

HONORABLE WILLIAM L. WALZ, MAYOR OF ANN ARBOR:
—Mr. President and members of the Michigan Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis:

A very pleasant duty has been assigned to me of extending to the visiting delegates a welcome to our city. I believe that I should say that it is a privilege and not a duty that has been conferred upon me, as I deem it an honor to have been invited by your Secretary, to extend, on behalf of our city, a welcome to your great and noble organization. Ann Arbor deems it an honor to have an Association like yours, whose members are doing so much for the benefit of mankind to hold its meeting in our city, and I can assure you that we will all lend you every encouragement in the great work you are striving to accomplish. Ann Arbor has already shown that it takes a great interest in your work, for last month there were two days set aside to be known as Blue Star Days, at which time your local Association solicited funds to assist them in carrying on the campaign in this city. But owing to the inclemency of the weather the workers were not able to do much work on the first day. On the next day, the weather being still disagreeable, the streets were well filled with the blue star tags and everybody responded very liberally. I think that the figures will show that there was more money raised here on that day, than was raised in any other city where they had the Blue Star Day:—that is to say, that more money per capita, was raised here than in any other city where the same plan was used. That shows very conclusively that the citi-

zens of Ann Arbor will do their share in the fight against tuberculosis.

It would be presuming too much on my part to attempt to discuss or even hint at suggestions concerning the matters that may come up in this meeting for your consideration. I may say, however, that a convention of this kind, held at a place where are gathered together students from all parts of the world, must necessarily result in educating the people in the proper way to prevent and give relief from the dread disease of tuberculosis.

The purpose of your Association as I understand it, is to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and to give relief to those afflicted, and I believe that there is no work which is of greater value in the physical preservation and betterment of this country than the campaign which is being waged to stamp out tuberculosis, by the removal of the conditions under which it is fostered and for the education of the people on the proper methods of fighting the disease, and your Association is doing more than any other in promoting this great and important undertaking. Therefore I believe that the heartfelt thanks of every citizen of this State should be extended to the members of this Association who are doing so much for the benefit of humanity and whose only reward for their labors is a satisfied conscience that they are working for a very worthy cause and in the interest of humanity.

Among the many interesting and instructive exhibits you have on display in our city at present, there is one which must impress everyone who sees it. I refer to the chart which shows so effectively that 480 people die in this country every day of tuberculosis. Now the doctors tell us that this disease is preventable. If such is the case, is there any way for us to estimate the good that would have been done in this country if there had been an Association like yours, here 50 years ago, or even only 10 years ago? If there had been, I believe those figures would have been greatly reduced, but if they had been reduced only one it would mean that the lives of more than 300 people would have been saved from this terrible disease each year. If there was any way for us to estimate in dollars and cents, the way the value of most things are estimated now days, the damage tuberculosis has done in this country, I believe that we

would have an amount that would be large enough to pay the national debt of this country. Therefore I believe it is the duty of every citizen to assist your Association in the work they are endeavoring to accomplish.

Personally I am taking a great interest in the work of your Association, for as the chief executive of this city, I believe that one of the first and important duties of every city is to protect the health of its citizens, and here in Ann Arbor we are making some progress along that line. It is only by finding out what is needed most and then educating the people to such needs that we can hope to be able to bring about such a sanitary condition as will assist us in promoting the objects of your Association. I believe that I can safely state that Ann Arbor is one of the healthiest cities in Michigan and that condition to a great extent is due to the fact that we have so many physicians, many of whom are active workers in your Association, who are giving us the benefit of their time and knowledge in assisting us in keeping our city free from sickness and disease. We want to make the conditions here still better, and I am sure that we will derive much benefit as the result of your holding your meeting in our city.

Ladies and gentlemen, I again welcome you to our city, which I believe is the finest residential city in the State. I trust that your stay here will prove to be a most pleasant and profitable one to you all and I am sure that the results of your deliberations will be crowned with success. I thank you.

PRESIDENT:—The next order of business before the Association is the adoption of the report of the Secretary of the Association, the report of the Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Association that met this morning to transact the business of the year.

SECRETARY, DR. A. S. WARTHIN:—At the meeting of the Board of Directors this morning the following officers were elected for the next year:

President	Dr. V. C. Vaughan.
Honorary President	Governor of the State
First Vice-President	Dr. Guy L. Kiefer.
Second Vice-President	Dr. E. T. Abrams.

Honorary Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Frances Wheeler
Smith, Mrs. Florence G. Mills, Mrs. L. E. Gretter,
Mrs. Henry Adams, Mrs. Huntley Russell, Mrs.
L. L. Hubbard, Dr. C. S. Patton.

Secretary Dr. A. S. Warthin

Assistant Secretary Miss Carol F. Walton

Treasurer Dr. H. J. Hartz

PRESIDENT:—What is the pleasure of the Association in regard to the report of the Board of Directors? A motion to adopt the report of the Board of Directors will elect the officers named.

(It was moved and seconded that the report of Directors be adopted, electing the officers named in the Secretary's report. Motion carried.)

PRESIDENT:—Miss Dyar wishes to speak to the members of the Association.

MISS CLARA E. DYAR, DETROIT:—I want an opportunity to thank you people of Ann Arbor for your willingness to use our blue star. We want to preserve it for our State. We are the only State in the Union which uses the blue star. I appreciate Ann Arbor's interest in using the blue star tag for your Tag Day, and I hope that there will be the same interest in the stamp which is to be used at Easter time.

The Board of Directors has asked me to design a post-card for use throughout the State. This card will bear the emblem of the society, the blue star in the white circle, which I hope will receive the same reception that the blue tag has.

PRESIDENT:—It gives the President pleasure to introduce to the Association the Rev. C. S. Patton, President of the Ann Arbor Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

REV. C. S. PATTON, ANN ARBOR:—Mr. President; Ladies and Gentlemen: To accentuate the significance of such a meeting as this which we hold today, we may all recall the popular attitude toward tuberculosis, only a few years ago. Every city, every neighborhood, almost every family, had its consumptives. Some few of these we sent to better climates, to add exile and homesickness to their tuberculosis. Most of them had no money to go; these we could only make comfortable while they lived. There was an atmosphere of fatalism and mystery about the whole thing. Our chief explanation of it was that it was "hereditary." If

your father had it you would have it. If you had it, it was because your ancestors had had it. Many a mother watched her boy go down before it, not believing her own eyes, and saying all the time, "None of my people have ever had consumption." The husband explained his wife's sickness by saying, "Her people died of it"; but when he also died of it, we said we did not know that there was consumption in his family too. We lived in a fancied and false security if our fathers had not had it; in an abnormal dread, if they had; and in danger and hopelessness all the time,—because we did not understand. Here and there a physician,—perhaps all physicians,—knew better than this. But until a little while ago the rest of us certainly did not.

I suppose the change from this attitude to that represented in this meeting dates largely from Dr. Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus in 1882. Without knowing much if anything of Dr. Koch or his discovery, most of us laymen begin to understand that consumption is not hereditary but communicated; that by proper methods it can be detected even in its beginnings; that if it is taken in time it can be cured, and (best of all) that it can be prevented. We do not have to have it because our fathers died of it; we do not even have to die of it because we have it ourselves. We can communicate it to others, but on the other hand we may have it and not endanger the life of anyone else. We do not have to go into exile. One climate may be better than another, but we can make a good fight anywhere. Meantime, the one great means by which the disease is spread, is the vile old habit of spitting. So much, the general public, or at least a portion of it, now begins to understand.

With this understanding, the crusade against tuberculosis enters upon its first hopeful stage. It does not follow, to be sure, that because a thing is simply stated, therefore it is quickly done. It has taken an unconscionable time to get these few simple principles into people's minds, and the great mass of our people still live as if they had never heard of them. Outside of our particular interest we are all undoubtedly and unmercifully slow, and have to be poked indefinitely before we get the point. Nevertheless, it may be doubted whether any great reform, requiring the intelligent co-operation of so many people of so many sorts, has ever

made such remarkable progress as has been won during the last few years in the crusade against tuberculosis.

It makes little difference where you inquire; the story is much the same:—In Glasgow the percentage of tuberculous persons cut down 42%; in two German villages where five large sanatoria are located, the deaths from tuberculosis reduced one-third; in Rutland, Massachusetts, before the establishment of a tuberculosis hospital in that village, an average of fourteen deaths a year from consumption; for six years now with a larger population, an average of eight; up to 1905, 115 hospitals, sanatoria, and camps for tubercular persons in the United States; in 1905, 15 more; in 1906, 17 more; in 1907, 35 more; in 1908, 58 more; in other words, more such hospitals and sanatoria established in those four years, than in all the years before: up to 1905 in the United States, 19 special dispensaries and clinics for the treatment of tuberculosis; four years later, 158. Up till 1905 only 24 Associations for the prevention of tuberculosis; 13 added in 1905; 25 the next year; 49 the next; 85 the next,—a jump from 24 to 195 in four years. Examples like this are on record everywhere.

Throughout the country, states, cities and voluntary organizations are aiming at the same few fundamental things;—such as the establishment of sanatoria, the passage and enforcement of anti-spitting ordinances, the compulsory reporting of tuberculous cases, the disinfection of houses, and the various means for public education. There is naturally remarkable divergence in the success of these efforts. In Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, Oklahoma and Wyoming there is practically no state legislation. In Nebraska, Kentucky, Mississippi and Kansas, bills for State Sanatoria have been introduced but defeated. In Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and a few other states, the legislation, if it were enforced, is nearly all that could be desired.

Some of these laws, such as laws for the establishment of hospitals, are easily carried out. There are two kinds of laws however, whose importance cannot be exaggerated, which require constant oversight, and which show the greatest diversity of enforcement in different communities.

These are the laws for the reporting of tuberculous

cases, and the anti-spitting ordinances. As to the registration laws, many cities report that one-third of the cases are registered, some say one-half; some more; some say one-tenth; in many cities the law is a dead letter.

Still more diversified is the success of the ordinances against spitting in public places. Taking the state of Ohio for illustration, in Canton the law is "very well enforced on the street cars"; in Cleveland it "is rigidly enforced, sixty-nine arrests having been made in one month for its violation"; in Cincinnati it is "very poorly enforced"; in Dayton, "not very strictly," in Springfield "very well," in Toledo, "poorly." One city in Illinois reports that the law is enforced "to the letter," another that "no effort is made to enforce it." Indianapolis reports a vigorous enforcement, with 68 arrests in 1907, but Terre Haute says "it is not enforced."

The average American citizen still seems to regard the liberty to spit when and where he will as a right guaranteed to him under the Constitution. In St. Louis, a few days ago, a man was fined \$4.00 for spitting on the floor of a street car. He was greatly surprised, and remarked as he paid his fine, that it was the first time in 13 years that he had had the privilege of a seat in a St. Louis street car during the busy hours of the day. He had been spitting over the rear platform for 13 years and did not know that there was a new type of civilization inside the car. Great progress has been made, however, in the elimination of this barbarity; where the officials make a reasonable effort the law is reasonably enforced. The floors of the sub-way trains in New York and Boston are as clean of sputum as the floors of respectable houses. In New York, during five days recently, I saw only one man spit in the street, and he was a policeman. In Fall River employers in all factories are "obliged to furnish cuspidors of cheap material, so that they may be destroyed every week." We are far from the millenium yet, perhaps I should say far from civilization, in this matter; but we are a long way nearer than we were once.

Of the many hospitals and sanatoria established by public enactment and private beneficence, there is not time to speak. A few, however, are of such unusual character as to warrant a brief comment. There is for instance, the Un-

ion Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, with 80 beds for tuberculous patients; all beds are free; any member of the Typographical Union may be admitted upon proper application. There is the Consumptives' Sanatorium of the Modern Woodmen of America, with its tract of 1,000 acres. There is the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, capacity 155, "no charges, and no discrimination on account of creed,"—founded and maintained by Jewish people of the United States; the Sanatorium of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, capacity 80, no charges, the Jewish Home for Consumptives of Baltimore, capacity 36, no charges. There is the Free Home for Consumptives in Boston, all beds free, for "poor consumptives of every age, stage, nationality, creed and color," supported entirely by voluntary contributions. There are the Montiflore Country Sanatorium, in Westchester County, New York, capacity 173, no charges, and the Montiflore Home in New York City both supported by Jewish philanthropists. There is the Allen Memorial Hospital for tuberculous children in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, where in 1907 the "average weight gained by each child during his stay was six and one-half pounds." Notable for size are the Hospital on Blackwell's Island, with its capacity for 680, and the South Mountain Sanatorium in Pennsylvania which is expected to reach the surprising capacity of 3,000. There are the day camps and the night camps and the Ferry Boat Camps, and the Open Air Schools, and the tuberculosis classes. In contrast with the several hospitals in one State which are designated to be "exclusively for white citizens," there is the Day Camp of the Woman's Improvement Club (Indianapolis) "for colored women in incipient or convalescent stages," supported and conducted by a club of twenty colored women,"—and there are many more which not only make one hopeful about the battle with tuberculosis, but which make one's heart warm with the sense of universal kindness.

I have made special mention of the institutions which make no charges. This is not merely because they represent the gifts of benevolent men but because they reach the cases that need it the worst. Tuberculosis is a disease of the poor. The rich man who has it can take care of himself. It is a double affront to society and to the individual, that

a man should be deprived of the means of health, and should be compelled to be a public menace, just because he is poor. Society must protect herself; and it is altogether fitting that in this protection of herself she must take especial care of those who cannot care for themselves.

But private benefaction, however princely, is not enough. This is, ultimately, a work for the city, and the State. The one necessity of the State is good citizens. That we should spend so much money feeding, clothing, training them, and then let them die of preventable diseases, would be unthinkable if it were not true.

As to what we have done here in Michigan, you are all informed. I confess to a mingled sense of admiration and shame as I review the efforts of our Secretary to enlist the interest of our people, admiration for his persistence and his patience,—shame at the letters he has written and written again and that have gone into the scrap-basket without so much as an answer. There is one formula which you might think was a prescription for tuberculosis, so constantly, with slight variations, does it appear in his report; it runs, “no reply to letters,” “no answer to letters,” “repeated letters unanswered,” “nothing accomplished,” “no report received.” Yet we have done much. Grand Rapids, Detroit, Hancock, Houghton County, Kalamazoo, Ypsilanti, Saginaw, and at last Ann Arbor, all have, or soon will have, something to show.

As we welcome you to this meeting, we can but express our gratitude to those of you who have led in this great crusade, and our wonder that you have not long ago lost your patience with the rest of us,—your letters unanswered, your text-books unstudied, your rules unkept. Do not be discouraged with us, good brethren; our sleep is deep, but we shall surely awake if you call us often enough. It takes an infinite lot of talking to make us understand. But we do begin at last to see that here is a battle against one of the greatest scourges of our race, and that in this battle every man of us must strike his blow,—until, by the awakened conscience and intelligence of a great commonwealth, “the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noonday” be put to rout, and health and happiness be the inheritance of all.

PRESIDENT:—The program committee has arranged for a series of discussions upon questions deserving legislative action. The first question to be submitted for discussion and possible action by the Association is the Need of Increased Requirements in Hygiene and Sanitary Science in the Training of our Teachers. In discussing this subject the Chair wishes to call the attention of members and others to the fact that we have a long program and that short speeches are essential in order that we may get through it properly.

This symposium is to be opened by Professor Charles H. Johnston of Ann Arbor.

PROFESSOR CHARLES HUGHES JOHNSTON, ANN ARBOR:—“The Need of Increased Requirements in Hygiene and Sanitary Science in the Training of Teachers.”

At the Second International Congress on School Hygiene held in London, 1907, there were present two thousand delegates. Relatively few of these were Americans. This Congress most fully perhaps represents the world-wide movement for better health conditions. As a rule the physicians seemed more interested than the professional educators, yet all recognized that the school must diffuse this knowledge of health laws. One of the eleven sections of the Congress was devoted to the subject of Instruction in Hygiene for Teachers and Scholars. The final resolutions of the Congress were in part as follows:

WHEREAS, The improvements in the health of and the hygienic conditions surrounding school children depend largely upon the intelligent operation, the competency, the interest, and the faithfulness of teachers and principals in matters of hygienic importance: Therefore be it

Resolved, That all schools having courses for the training of teachers should give instruction in:

- (a) Personal and school hygiene; and
- (b) The principles and practice of physical training.

And that to each of these subjects should be given as much time as the major subjects in the course.

That this section is of the opinion that the principles and practice of hygiene should form part of the education of every citizen.

That practical and theoretical instruction in personal and school hygiene should form a regular part of the curriculum of all institu-

tions in which students are trained to become teachers in schools of all grades.

There was a consensus of opinion upon two points, namely, that the greatest obstacles are: legislative unwillingness to aid financially in the movement, and the inability of the present corps of teachers to give efficient training in the principles of safe-guarding and preserving and regaining health. It was further recognized that the United States, having no Central Education Board with Power, must depend and lean upon and educate public opinion. Local regulations and state legislation are hence of prime importance.

Granted these eminently sane observations and granting the further one that modern school thought is in the critical position of being about to discard the old educational ideal that school-life operations are merely detached processes of intellectual development, we may proceed at once to the question of just what relative emphasis hygiene, sanitation, etc., shall deserve in this pending new regime.

Existing movements in this direction are everywhere in the pioneer stage. There is a Joint Committee of four University Centers in Scotland which requires fifty hours instruction in hygiene, and there is a professorship of hygiene and sanitation begun at the University of London in 1908. Perhaps the most significant and influential step of all is Harvard's new departure in establishing a department of Preventive Medicine, aiming to prepare men to serve on state and city boards of health, to study causes and preventions of epidemics and to promote sound sentiment of obedience to hygienic regulations. There is practically a department of hygiene at Cornell, a fairly full course in general hygiene at Wisconsin, and there are funds at Columbia for the offering of full courses for teachers in hygiene, sanitary science, and related problems. In 1907 the Finland Parliament faced the issue of compulsory training for teachers and scholars in the hygienic bases for temperance, self-control, etc. In Denmark we have reports of successful courses in comparative studies of procreation, leading up to man, of increasing interest in hygiene as taught in combination with social and moral facts and ideals. In this state normal school courses are offered in sexual and general hygiene, gymnastics and housewifery to the girls, and the adapted work of

similar nature to the boys. There are experiments also in this country with special courses in hygiene and domestic science combined. The required and regulated neatness and sanitary cleanliness of German schools is a frequent source of comment. In France the so-called Course in Morals includes the subjects of health, temperance, nutrition, and the laws and duties of cleanliness, and this course is said to be in some instances quite effective, showing at least possibilities. In this present year there has been legislation for school medical inspection in Louisiana, Colorado, Indiana, and New Jersey, and laws relating to health provisions even in Alaska. Open air schools are being provided in Boston, Brooklyn, Providence, New York, Pittsburgh, and Chicago. There is playground supervision to this end now in New York, Boston and St. Louis. Out of two hundred representative high schools an investigator has found this year that forty were studying systematically their own sanitary conditions and tuberculous infections. Careful college work on the tuberculosis problem is being done under direction by groups of students at Columbia, Yale, Wisconsin, and the University of Chicago. Very recent munificent requests furnish an added momentum to this latest tendency. The next International Congress on School Hygiene is to meet in Paris in 1910 and work for this is already being vigorously done. There is in Frankfort, Germany, a Trade Hygienic Institute, doing for the workmen what these above movements are aiming at for the school children. Beginning next year there is to be for the St. Louis Public Schools a fully equipped and officered department of school hygiene, with a policy and an elaborate plan for daily inspection, and for the discovery and remedy of physical defects, communicable diseases and other derangements. All this, with the new laws relating to playgrounds, to supervising nurses, and even to a health standard for teachers, and the elaborate pamphlets from State Boards of Health, and special schools for tubercular children,—make it apparent that a pervasive health ideal or an hygienic enlightenment era is upon us.

An instance still more definite for our purpose is a unique training course for teachers at Glasgow,* which might be

*The Report of the International Congress on Hygiene, Vol. III, p. 899 ff.

called a successful school hygienic clinic. Groups of school children actually illustrating the prevalent child ailments are used for demonstration purposes, and the concrete problems and their specific remedies are hence vividly and effectively taught.

With these movements in mind we should next observe the different conceptions of the material comprising a course in hygiene. We must not confuse such a course with any of the preliminary science courses. It is in any grade primarily a course in the art of living, chiefly a humanistic study combined with a sort of directed moral practice. It is hence not one of the "extras," but one of the essentials in education. The various subjects proposed or in different places offered under the name of the Course in Hygiene for Teachers are: comparative development of children, personal hygiene, school hygiene, physical education, hygiene of mind and morals as well as of body, social hygiene, sanitary cooking, care of children, common diseases, comparative physiology, bacteriology, elementary anatomy, diagnostics, sense organ structure, function, and defect, pubescence, nutritive food stuffs, sanitation, ventilation, anthropometrics, physical observation of school children under school conditions, alcoholism, study of the nervous system, venereal diseases,—this conglomerate mixture to be so grasped by teachers that they can in a sort of confusing mixture of science, exhortation, and so-called moral suasion in single courses condense and adapt it to the needs of the school children. No common and approved policy has been hit upon for furnishing teachers this training for the very apparent reason that it is not clear what training we have in mind.

One general distinction indeed is, I think, agreed upon, viz., that elementary pupils are subject to more acute diseases, and that the adolescents of our high schools are more subject to errors and disorders, physical, mental, and moral, connected with the critical marked stages of development or growth. On this general line a differentiation of treatment must be devised.

As to the aims, methods, and administrative devices, the purpose must be kept in mind that the teaching of hygiene, sanitary science, and preventive medicine as an art must

precede the placing of these same data on a scientific basis. The immediate and pressing purpose must be to bring about "physical morals," a "hygienic conscience," a high and natural respect for the rights of the body. Of all teachers the hygiene teacher must be more than the dispenser of education. Personal work as well as grouped book work is an essential. Whether we have this subject matter dispensed in special courses, or in courses in direct morals, or incidentally in the zoölogy and physiology courses, certainly pressure must be brought to bear in all courses by all teachers to inculcate systematically approved hygienic habits. Many object to this school departure on the grounds that there is no room in the curriculum for a course for which there is not already in existence a body of suitable and teachable material. Nearly all admit that if this work is not sensibly started low down in the elementary grades it is impossible to get desirable results later. In the school work already there is marked improvement in text-books, in methods of teaching, in practical medical inspection, in principles of physical training, in help from parents' clubs, in the practical bearing of elementary biological studies, in the effective practical lessons from Nature Study, in the better-tone and less morbid moral instruction, in its better correlation with all other subjects, and in the encouraging fact that thirty cities already have special teachers for the subject. In Oxford and Cambridge, England, and in three of our old universities hygiene may be offered for entrance. Such steps tend to give a definite place and the needed stimulus and the official sanction to a study which justifies itself because so near to one's actual life needs. Curriculum makers have it distinctly on trial and will have so long as most of its material is of questionable accuracy and reliability. G. Stanley Hall expressed the needs to the London Congress of text-books in practical and personal morals beginning with and based upon rules of health.

How to get it into the schools on the best footing is the problem. The conflicting suggestions are in combination as follows: physical training, gymnastics in hygiene, or hygiene and nature study, or hygiene with courses in temperance, or hygiene as one of the topics in a course in Morals as in France and Japan, or conceive it as applied biology,

or have it embraced in a course of personal hygiene which would include the principle of sanitation and information about communicable diseases. These combinations are for the elementary school. For the high school facts related to mental and physical crises and processes of the pubescent stage are proposed in addition, though strange to say a high school course in anything having definite relation to bodily facts and pertinent personal applications of physiological laws, is pretty generally opposed or crowded out of the curriculum. Denmark has tried the experiment of sexual hygiene in combination with laws of sanitation and cleanliness, all to be based on elementary principles of ethics. For girls general and personal and sexual hygiene are combined with domestic science. Many would like to see graded courses dealing with these matters extending as independent special work throughout the last years of the elementary school and through each year of the high school.

A sort of consensus of opinion at London was that such work in organized form, given by those thoroughly conversed with school conditions, should by law or local regulation, constitute one-tenth of the teacher's professional preparation, that all teachers should have some of this instruction, that they should be able to do more in health training than merely teach facts, and that Educational Departments, Training Schools, Normal Schools, or Medical Schools, or any two or all of these in conjunction so organize the essential material that it can be offered in one two-hour or three-hour course with the necessary laboratory or observational or clinical work attached. The special teachers of the subject should have more comprehensive training. At present the work is not available as described above. Many believe that in Training Schools this should be given in connection with physical training, thereby raising the function and dignity of that official and correcting the abuses of athletics. Teachers must aid in medical supervision, be able to teach the subject itself, and further, act as the physician's assistant. There should hence be a compulsory examination for all teachers of hygiene, according to the Congress, which body also voted that prospective teachers should give to this training as much time as to any other required course, such

as history of education or educational psychology or methods of teaching.

To summarize, we need to know, (1) the popular and the professional attitude toward the laws on this subject in each state, (2) the various ideas and experiments as to how to get this health knowledge and health conscience into the school's curriculum, (3) the present attitude of thinkers toward the training of teachers in this subject, and (4) the agencies to whom we must look for a solution of the problem, or at least for the direction of the advance through the safe exploitation of experimental policies.

To discover the existing consensus of conviction or rather the typical convictions, I devised the following questionnaire and sent it to various heads of Teachers' Colleges, Schools of Education, and Educational Departments in the different representative institutions of this country. The questionnaire was as follows:

I. Do you approve of existing and similar proposed legal requirements for the teaching of sanitary science in the schools?

II. Would you have this work in the school given (a) independently in systematic short courses, or (b) in connection with zoology and physiology, or (c) in an independent course in *morals*, which course would include laws and duties of health, of sex, physical and moral purity, and also the principles of honor, manners, patriotism, social responsibilities, justice, etc., (d) would you have it left to some other agency?

III. Are you in favor of including training in hygiene, sanitary science and preventive medicine (a) as part of the professional training of teachers, and (b) as a requisite for certification?

IV. Do you prefer (a) that educational departments (or Teachers' Colleges) gradually take over this work, or (b) that they affiliate with medical schools where possible?

Twenty-two of these questionnaires were answered in full. The tabulated results are as follows:

For question I seven had no opinion, apparently not aware of existing statutes; twelve approved unqualifiedly; three answered "No," explaining their attitude as opposed to legislation in regard to outside dictation in the amount of time to be given to the effects of alcohol and tobacco.

For question II four preferred a, eight b, seven c, one could not make a choice, and one preferred all four. Of

those who put down second choices five preferred a, three b, and one c.

For question III (a) twenty answered "Yes" and two "No"; for question III (b) sixteen answered "Yes," five "No."

For question IV thirteen preferred a, seven b, and two either a or b.

Conclusions:—I. A body of knowledge or pertinent facts well organized and condensed must be worked out by those with a knowledge of actual school conditions, needs, and limitations.

2. Physicians and medical schools as institutions must coöperate with those in charge of the training of teachers and all these in turn with those in charge of those actually teaching in the schools, to make accurate, reliable, and effective the material which shall constitute the course or courses desired.

3. In all likelihood the three ways suggested in question II above will each be pretty fully exploited before the general adoption permanently of any one of them. As with the history of the introduction of any other school subject, costly experimentation is necessary, although we should try to foreshorten this process. Such an association as this can do effective work in this direction.

PRESIDENT:—It will be necessary to restrict the discussion of each individual to five minutes. The discussion will be continued by Professor L. H. Jones, of Ypsilanti.

PRESIDENT L. H. JONES, YPSILANTI:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I am very much interested in the question under discussion here today. My father died of tuberculosis. I was a child and was told that since the disease was hereditary I was doomed to die of it myself. I believe the fact that I have not yet died is due directly to my will to live.

In the institution over which I have the honor to preside certain things are done in view of teaching teachers how to proceed in the mater of teaching children, the necessary conditions for the prevention of this disease, as well as of other communicable diseases. I shall speak very

briefly only of three things that we do among many others which seem to me very vital to the cause.

First of all we have courses, under the general head of physiology, required from all students who take a diploma from our institution. We also give enough physiology, hygiene and bacteriology to enable teachers to understand the problems and to read intelligently what is necessary about it and to teach a few things which are to be taught to little children.

Under the head of physical education or physical training our students are taught the value of exercise, the control and value of outdoor sports, and other incidental matters which come in that connection. I feel that that supplements the study of hygiene given.

Third, we have carried on medical inspection of children in the training schools, showing how that procedure can be taken into the ordinary public schools. There are many lectures given for the purpose of having our student teachers understand in a larger way these problems, but I have not time to speak of them now.

There is just one more phase that needs the attention of the people here. We have not succeeded anywhere, so far as I am aware, in making this thing appeal to the children in such a way that they will take a share in the taking care of themselves. We teach these things in such a way that there is no enthusiasm developed. How are you going to develop enthusiasm in children by telling them that they should not spit on the street? How will you make that appeal to the child? If you tell him that tuberculosis kills so many people in the State—that makes no appeal to the child. We must invent some way to teach the children that will develop this enthusiasm.

Do you suppose if an organized force of an alien people every year carried away so many of our women and children and killed them in cold blood, that the people in Michigan would be indifferent about the matter as they are to this? Could we not under the call of the fife and drum organize enough people to make it impossible to carry away our children? We have not yet the sort of appeal to make the child take care of his own health. That seems to be the next problem in teaching the teachers how to teach.

PRINCIPAL A. W. SMALLEY, ANN ARBOR:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. I have just one thought to bring to you; a thought which is perhaps not new to anyone here, but which will bear repetition. It has already been suggested by Professor Johnston in the course of his paper. The attitude toward life, the way of thinking, and the habits of the children of our schools are shaped more by unconscious imitation of the teacher and by getting something from him at odd moments and from chance remarks, than from any set instruction on his part. Therefore, though I do not deprecate the teaching of hygiene and sanitation in a separate course, I do not think that such teaching is of much account if it is not backed by constant and consistent effort on the part of all the teachers in the school. For example, if a teacher conducts classes on a dark day in such a way as to require the use of the eye, the students may learn what is taught in the text-book, but the teacher is damaging the eyesight of every student in that room and at the same time he is losing a great opportunity to show his pupils how important the care of the eye really is. If he should stop his classes and say a few words about these things, he would really accomplish more. So in regard to habits of eating, sleep and exercise. These things come up naturally either in the school building or in the relation of the teacher to the pupil on the outside. He can accomplish much in these indirect ways.

The teacher who thinks more of the whole body of students than of any one student, more of the school than of himself, more of all schools than of his own school, is in a position to impart the 'community' spirit to the pupils under his charge. Such a teacher can inspire a desire to do things for the sake of others, a willingness to think of one's duties rather than of one's rights and privileges. This attitude of mind will prove fertile soil in which to sow the seed of any movement for the good of the community such as is this campaign against tuberculosis. Unless we can bring the whole teaching force to realize that constant teaching in little ways is of the utmost importance, the formal teaching of hygiene and sanitation will prove of little value.

DR. W. F. ENGLISH, SAGINAW:—Professor Johnston's paper will prove an opening gun in what appears to me the

most glorious and righteous war that has ever been waged. We grow enthusiastic over the thought of our country's greatness and achievements, the conservation of her natural resources, etc., but it is not perfected. One thing in which we are sadly lacking is the conservation of our national life. In this we are excelled by some countries of seemingly less importance.

The Mikado of Japan can refer to his records and give you the number of boys and girls in his empire, the age, weight, height, chest measure, general health and fighting capacity of each, and the proportion of thin boys and fat girls. Such is a part of their system in training for efficiency as a nation, still we marvel at their thrift and endurance.

It is just beginning to dawn upon us that education implies more than mental development, that it also implies physical care and protection, essentials of better citizenship. The State makes a strenuous effort to provide for paupers, epileptics, paralytics and the variously depraved who return nothing to it. It protects them from communicable disease and makes provision for their physical welfare at an enormous expense, but does little or nothing for the school child, the support of the future state, to protect him from the horrors and deformities of disease, and from falling into such depraved conditions as make up the burden of expense.

A comparatively small investment would inaugurate a State-wide system of sanitation and hygiene, whose benefits would yield a gratifying influence on the whole commonwealth. I am strongly in favor of such a course, and insist that we keep constantly hammering at it until it is brought about. I confess that the task of carrying on such a campaign is an arduous and somewhat discouraging one. For two years I have worked strenuously with the Board of Education in Saginaw to inject something of such work in our school system. We finally succeeded in passing a resolution favoring the teaching of the prevention of tuberculosis and infectious diseases, and as a means of introducing such instruction the following was issued and published on cards for distribution among pupils, and to be supplemented by talks occasionally from the teachers.

KEEP THIS CARD WHERE YOU WILL SEE IT EVERY DAY.

TO PREVENT TUBERCULOSIS OR CONSUMPTION.

1. Get plenty of fresh air.
2. Get plenty of sunlight.
3. Sleep with your window wide open, both summer and winter, but avoid drafts.
4. Do not spit in public places.
5. Do not exchange apples, gum, pencils or anything which you put in your mouth.
6. Do not chew rubbers or pencils.
7. Do not use handkerchiefs or napkins used by others.

Issued by the Saginaw, East Side, Board of Education.

The cards may be found in nearly every home in the city and we feel gratified that much good will result from the effort.

The next very important step is the medical inspection of the schools, a new departure that some localities think useless, but through the kindness of several physicians medical inspection in the Saginaw schools was inaugurated for a period of six weeks, during which time 470 pupils were examined. 85 were excluded from school because of existing disease, and 77 were put under medical treatment. Among the diseases found in the schools was measles, mumps, tonsillitis, eye diseases, nervousness, ringworm, pediculosis capitis, scabies, abscesses of the ears, and scarlet fever. So startling were the results that the Board favored the permanent establishment of such inspection for which we are hopeful of providing in the near future.

In as much as we have no fixed law in the State that is being carried out, I suggest that we go before the next State teachers' meeting, and before the physicians of the State, and appeal collectively to the next Legislature for the passage of a law requiring medical inspection in town and city schools at least. Let us keep constantly at it and though we may lose many battles, we will gain the war.

PROFESSOR CHARLES SCOTT BERRY, ANN ARBOR:—I should like to say a few words in regard to the health of school teachers. At the time of the Civil War the men rejected who were found physically unfit for military service were 367 per thousand for all occupations, and 520 per

thousand from the professional classes. Of the teachers 739 per thousand were rejected, being exceeded in number only by the editors. Recent investigations do not create a much more favorable impression. Dr. Sigel examined all the teachers of Leipzig and found that forty-two per cent were suffering from nervousness, chronic catarrh of the throat and other so-called professional diseases. Questionnaires sent out from Clark University by Professor Burnham to the students in six normal schools brought to light the fact that almost twenty per cent of the five hundred who answered these questionnaires had suffered impairment of health since entering these institutions. The most frequent complaints were in regard to conditions that could easily have been remedied. Out of 159 teachers in Springfield, Massachusetts who were asked how long a woman of fairly good health could teach in our schools under present conditions without impairment of health, 84% responded from five to ten years. 50% placed the limit between five and seven years. Although the investigations in this field have not been very numerous, yet as far as they have gone they seem to show that teachers are especially susceptible to consumption, throat trouble and neurasthenia.

But the conditions that are having an injurious effect on the health of school teachers are even more injurious to the school child. Recent examinations bring to light the fact that seventy-one per cent of the school children in New York City, and sixty-five per cent of those in Minneapolis have physical defects sufficiently serious to need the attention of a physician. These and subsequent examinations both at home and abroad show that over twenty per cent of the school children have defective teeth, and that a large percentage are retarded in their school work because of adenoids, deafness, and mal-nutrition, etc.

It is evident that if the physical welfare of teacher and school child is to improve, our teachers must be given a thorough training in the principles of sanitation, hygiene and physical education. The teachers are not to be blamed for the unfortunate conditions that exist in many of our schools, but rather the departments of education and normal schools which have been so remiss in training teachers along these lines. How can we expect the teachers to vitalize the in-

struction in hygiene which they are required to give the school child, if they themselves have not been thoroughly trained in this subject and if they do not practice hygienic living?

PRESIDENT:—Does the Association wish to take any action upon this subject?

DR. WARTHIN, ANN ARBOR:—It seems to me very important that the State Association does take some action upon this subject. The teachers may be prepared in some of our higher schools to do these things but they say themselves they are not able to teach these subjects. An investigation of 600 schools last year with regard to the carrying out the law of 1895 showed by the confession of the school teachers themselves that the law is a dead-letter and that the teachers themselves do not receive proper instruction. They say they cannot use the literature sent out by the State Board of Health because they cannot understand it. This certainly shows that their instruction is not sufficient. The law of 1895 which made Michigan famous as the first State to pass such a law, is not being enforced. The school teachers either ignore it or confess themselves unable to carry it out. Our teachers must be trained so that they can carry out the law of 1895. We require the teaching of a knowledge of the infectious diseases by law. It is not carried out. I hope that the people at this meeting will decide to take some action bringing to the notice of the State authorities the fact that the majority of the School Boards and school teachers in the State ignore the law of 1895, and that our school teachers are not properly trained to fulfil this law.

MRS. LELAND, ANN ARBOR:—What Dr. Warthin has said reminds me of something that was done in Indiana where I was a teacher. The question of adenoids and the examination of the eye and ear of students came to be very important and so, without legislation, a specialist was asked to come to Evansville and he spent a day examining children which the superintendent had brought in, and he found adenoids in a large number. He also examined the teachers who cared to be examined. These conditions he demonstrated to the teachers and thoroughly explained the signifi-

cance and importance of adenoids, enlarged tonsils, mouth-breathing, etc. From such a clinical demonstration by an expert the teachers learned more than they ever could from the reading of innumerable pamphlets. Why cannot all the individuals who are here this afternoon undertake to see that someone is asked to address the teachers and by actual demonstration give them something they can put their fingers on?

DR. VAUGHAN, ANN ARBOR:—We have heard that Michigan is far behind other states. In 1895 Michigan passed the best law concerning the teaching of hygiene that was ever passed. It has taken fourteen years for the teachers to know there was such a law. Even in the University of Michigan today no instruction in hygiene is required of those who are going to teach. We are also told that Michigan is far behind and should have inspection of schools. We have had it in Detroit for years,—as good as in New York or anywhere else. The teachers ought to know something about modern history.

PROFESSOR H. M. SLAUSON, ANN ARBOR:—I suppose I am included in the number of teachers and I want to say that most of the literature which has come from the State Board of Health consists of papers that have been read at medical meetings, etc., and is not suitable to help teachers to do this sort of work. A paper came to me this week bearing the date July-September, 1909. Our school year is more than one-third gone and teachers have just received what they should have had four months ago.

It is certain that there is a deal more done in the schools than many of these people are giving credit for. It is not work that can be put on paper or can be reported in statistics, but it does help in the health of the children. There has been a good deal done that teachers could report if they were given an opportunity.

MR. M. E. OSBORNE, HASTINGS:—An earlier law was passed concerning alcohol and narcotics. This law was enforced because public sentiment stood behind it. The general opinion has not been aroused upon this subject of preventive medicine. The suggestion that we ought to require legislation is good and we ought to pass upon it. I would

like to offer this resolution: That this society express its sentiment that the Board of Public Instruction of the State of Michigan should require in a teacher the knowledge of physical training, hygiene and contagious diseases sufficient to enable him to carry out the law of 1895.

DR. VAUGHAN, ANN ARBOR:—There are two distinct laws: A law concerning the teaching of physiology, passed in 1883 or about that time; and the law requiring the teaching of hygiene with special attention to the preventable diseases, in every school, every grade and every year, passed in 1895. By that law the State Board of Health was required to send out literature that the teachers should be provided with material to enable them to carry out this law. This has been done to some extent, but as Dr. Warthin has said, the teachers do not know how to use this material, and the fault lies in our training schools. If the curriculum is so over-crowded that this most important subject of all is crowded out, it is high time to eliminate from that curriculum some of the things of less value than the knowledge of health and the conservation of human life and happiness.

PROFESSOR A. S. WHITNEY, ANN ARBOR:—One word in behalf of teachers. I am heartily in sympathy with all that has been said. We are willing to do our part. At the same time it should not be forgotten that the hardest worked people in the world, and those receiving least salaries are teachers. They have more piled on them every year than they can do. The trouble is when they teach 30 children all day long and prepare studies besides, they do not have much energy to take up much else. We should not blame the teachers too much.

DR. F. W. SHUMWAY, LANSING:—This gentleman hit the nail on the head. When they say they do not understand the material they confess their own ignorance. If they can read they should understand these bulletins. I am surprised at the statement made by Dr. Warthin that they say they cannot understand these bulletins. They say they do not have the time. When any teacher says he cannot understand these bulletins, which are as plain as A, B, C, he admits something that he ought not to admit, and if he does believe it and is honest in it, then he has no business to be teaching.

DR. MACDUFF, JACKSON:—Evidently it falls upon the school board to provide literature which can be comprehended by the teacher. I move that a resolution be sent from this association to every school board throughout the State to enforce compliance with the law of 1895.

PRESIDENT:—There has been a motion suggested.

MR. M. E. OSBORNE, HASTINGS:—My motion is that the State Board of Education be required by this society to include in its requirements for teacher's certificate, the subjects of physical training and hygiene. Seconded by Dr. Warthin and John I. Gibson of Battle Creek.

It was suggested that this be amended to include this phrase, "so as to comply with the law as passed in 1895."

PROFESSOR JONES, YPSILANTI:—The State Board of Education has no control over the public schools in the State except the four Normal Schools and the petition must go before some other body for consideration. One cannot expect that any one is thoroughly trained in this particular thing. We must look to some comprehensive plan applying to all teachers obtaining their training outside of the four State Normal Schools.

MR. OSBORNE:—The earlier movement was successful in the teaching of the injurious effects of alcohol and tobacco. The teachers should be posted on these things and be able to teach them.

MR. JONES:—That should be referred to the educational State Department at Lansing.

MR. OSBORNE:—I refer to the State Department of Education.

The resolution as finally passed upon was this: *Resolved*, That it is the sentiment of the Michigan State Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis that the Department of Public Instruction of the State of Michigan shall require of all applicants for teachers' certificates in the State, the knowledge of physical training, hygiene, and contagious diseases, sufficient to enable the teachers to carry out the provisions of the law of 1895, relative to the teaching of these subjects in the public schools. Motion prevailed unanimously.

After this discussion the meeting was continued in the parlors below, where refreshments were served.

DR. JENNINGS, DETROIT:—If there is no objection the chair will proceed. The subject "The Need of a State Almshouse Hospital," which was to be opened by Rev. Caroline Bartlett-Crane of Kalamazoo, is the next subject to be considered. Unfortunately Mrs. Crane received an injury just before starting here and is unable to be present. Rev. H. W. Foote of Ann Arbor will open the discussion.

(Mrs. Crane's paper is inserted here in its place as the opening paper in this Symposium, Mr. Foote's paper following.)

MRS. BARTLETT-CRANE, KALAMAZOO:—"A State Almshouse Hospital."

Doubtless the chief necessity for a State almshouse hospital lies in the great number of advanced cases of tuberculosis in our almshouses and in the homes of the poor. A year ago, I undertook to tell you something of the conditions revealed in our Michigan county almshouses, and to show how great a menace to other inmates, and to the community at large, is the known tuberculous population of these places, and how certain it is that the actual number of tuberculous cases is many times the number reported. All who study this subject come presently to the conclusion that hospitals for advanced cases are of even greater necessity to the public welfare than hospitals for incipient cases. The incipient case, if recognized, is in its nature less dangerous to others; it may profitably seek change of climate; or it may be taught and saved at home. But we never can rid ourselves of this scourge of tuberculosis so long as multitudes of confirmed uneducated and neglected cases drag out their period of suffering, the while they sow broadcast the seed for a new crop of consumptives. An almshouse hospital, with ample provisions for advanced cases of tuberculosis, would be a boon indeed!

However, I do not understand that it is the intention to limit this discussion to the needs of the tuberculous poor. Let me speak of some of the advantages to other classes commonly met with in our almshouses. Some of us are familiar with the work of the small State Maternity Hospital here in Ann Arbor, but perhaps we would have even

greater appreciation of it if also we were acquainted with the cases of poor girls and women whose fate it is to give birth to children in such an almshouse as the average one in Michigan. Then we would understand how an institution which could care for many such cases would save unfortunate mothers from death or from life-long ill results occasioned by ignorance and neglect of those who attend them; and how it would save infants from death, ophthalmia or other calamities. To save the mother from the associations of the almshouse, and to bring her within the moral sphere of such a place as a State hospital ought to be, is an end well worth considering.

But the aged constitute the mass of the almshouse population, and their's are the ills belonging to age and to hard lives—hard from toil, from extremes of self-denial, or may be extremes of self-indulgence; and here we see helpless old age in its most wretched and most pitiable and most despised and neglected state. If only these old people were insane, the State would take them to its hospitals and asylums, to a condition immeasurably better than that which they are now condemned to. Why should the State do less for an old and helpless destitute person, with a mind keen to his humiliations and sufferings, than it does for an old and helpless destitute person, utterly demented and lost to his condition and surroundings?

The ills of old age are so many,—I need not enumerate them, but I ask you to try to realize what the county almshouse is; a community mostly made up of aged and feeble,—if not actually sick,—old people, who will grow more aged and feeble, until they fall into their last sickness, take to their beds and linger, and at last—die. And all this happens, in all but a few of our almshouses, with no nursing except the chance care of other inmates, with now and then a visit from the keeper's wife, kind but much overburdened with her other work, and not having time or knowing how even to provide such food as weak stomachs, poor teeth and general misery demand.

Most of the cases are treated as "incurable," but—nobody knows! They are admitted without physical examination, and the medical attendance at the institution is such as you would expect where the county usually hires the

lowest bidder for \$75.00 or less a year! I would like to see a real onslaught made upon even one of the many pitiable afflictions common to these places,—say arthritis deformans. Do you not think these wretched people would be lifted above the facile and ignorant assumption that they are necessarily incurable?

In addition to the feeble old people, there are a good many cases of illness and accident sent to the almshouse because it is the "cheapest place." But is it cheap? If they die, perhaps yes, if we are insensible to the cost to public conscience. But, if they live, needlessly weakened and maimed by our neglect, and condemned to permanent dependence upon public "bounty," it is not cheap, but, rather, wildly extravagant in cold dollars and cents.

A state almshouse hospital could, as I firmly believe, return many of these cases to the ranks of the self-supporting, as the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium is doing.

And let us remember that tuberculosis is not the only infection common to such a place. I have found an almshouse matron unprotected by gloves or disinfectants, tending an infant crusted over with syphilitic sores, and also a woman suffering from a pelvic abscess said to be of gonorrheal origin, and then turning to the case of other patients and of her own child! Of course, in such an institution, tuberculosis stalks unhindered, as well as pneumonia and erysipelas, that scourge of unsanitary hospitals; these and other septic conditions that may easily escape the confines of the institution, and attack the community.

Of course, I would like to see the State almshouse hospital located here in Ann Arbor. I am not prepared to suggest any rule for deciding just what kind of cases should be sent; a medical board could best decide that. But I am sure of one thing; that the scientific spirit which pervades a medical institution like this at our State University would instantly relieve these unfortunate people of the penalties of neglect they now suffer, from being destitute.

They would have all the help that the best medical science could give them, and they, in turn, could have the satisfaction of knowing that in the hospital wards and clinics they were giving some return. Thus the knowledge gained here would raise the level of medical capacity to help us

all, and the State Almshouse Hospital would be a blessing working both ways.

One more point: In medical courses and in nursing courses, as a rule, the hospitals are filled mainly with acute cases and non-contagious cases; consequently when the physician and the nurse go out into practice, they find that their training is deficient in chronic and contagious cases. A State almshouse hospital would admirably round out this deficiency.

I believe that some day all the able-bodied tramps and the parents of well-to-do children will no longer be supported at public expense, and we will have only those who properly are objects of public charity. And I believe too that some day all almshouses, though located as at present, will be under State supervision, and that three or four contiguous almshouses will be under one central control, the different houses affording a classification for the poor of the three or four counties, thus co-operating. And all of these will be infirmaries, under the supervision of a resident physician, with the assistance of qualified nurses and attendants.

Out of this number will go to the State almshouse hospital such as can best be helped there. But probably our only hope of ever caring properly for the poor in our almshouses over the State, lies in the revelation of possible humanities that would arise in a State Almshouse Hospital.

REV. HENRY WILDER FOOTE, ANN ARBOR:—I made an investigation of the Washtenaw County House in March, 1909, at the request of the Ann Arbor Federation of Charities. As the conditions there are typical of the poorer class of almshouses throughout the State I will describe them briefly. I found deplorable conditions, in an antiquated and outgrown building. The women patients were practically prisoners within doors, having no opportunities for exercise in the fresh air. The building itself was a perfect fire-trap of entirely antiquated construction, with the most primitive sanitary arrangements. In the Men's Department there was a great deal of dirt, no ventilation, and sick patients were in a room adjoining the smoking room, where the men spent most of their time, passing freely from one room to another. Among the patients was a young man dying with consumption, being in the last stages of the disease.

Absolutely no precautions were observed to prevent the spread of the disease, and Dr. Hinsdale, the physician in charge of the almshouse, stated that undoubtedly several other inmates were more or less affected with tuberculosis. The conditions were admirably adapted to the rapid spread of any disease which got a foothold in the almshouse. Conditions such as these might have been tolerated fifty years ago but are inexcusable today. There was an infirmary ward upstairs, but it was unoccupied because there was no nurse who could attend isolated patients. Such conditions as these called for radical amendment. I am glad to report that as a result of newspaper agitation the worst of these conditions have been abolished within the last two months. A modern sanitary system has been installed, a nurse engaged, and the tuberculosis patients isolated in the infirmary ward. That is encouraging, but it does not adequately meet the needs of the situation, because the present county house is an outworn structure which can never be fitted to the methods of modern almshouse management. Almshouses should be conducted practically upon a hospital basis. But an institution like the Washtenaw County house is a hospital with the hospital part left out. The inmates who need hospital care are present, but adequate care is largely absent. What is needed is to have almshouses built upon the cottage plan, with patients divided into three groups: first, those who are in reasonable health; second, those who are temporarily ill; third, those who are chronically ill. These inmates should have the constant attendance of a physician and nurse. If it proved to be too expensive for one county to maintain its poor upon such a basis, then several counties should unite on a group of buildings. Better still, perhaps, would be the plan of having the State take over the care of the poor, having three or four large State hospitals so that those who need medical attention could secure it in adequate degree. At any rate, even under present conditions, it ought to be practicable to remove cases of tuberculosis from intimate association with other inmates and to put them under proper sanitary regulations. Conditions such as have existed in our almshouses up to the present are a standing disgrace to our civilization.

MRS. FRANCES WHEELER SMITH, HASTINGS:—Mr. Chairman and members of this Association.

Coming at this hour I have noted that everything worth while that I have had in mind to say has already been said in such a way that it needs no repetition. Yet the fact that two themes are before us gives us an opportunity to say something on either proposition.

It is an evidence of progress in any undertaking when we have advanced beyond the enumeration of the evils and are more concerned with an intelligent plan for their remedy. The dominant note in the discussions this afternoon has been "what can we do."

I was scheduled to discuss Mrs. Crane's address. I am sorry she is not here. Most of the things that might be said with profit upon that, as I said, have already been mentioned. Mrs. Crane is deserving of the highest esteem of the people whom she has named the "forgotten people." However we may disagree with Mrs. Crane in some of her methods, in this she is certainly entitled to the greatest credit. I am sure that through the Women's Clubs throughout the states through which she has largely worked, a great interest has been stirred up in the almshouse people. Three counties at least have built hospitals in connection with their county houses through the direct influence, I believe, of Mrs. Crane.

In these many difficulties have been met with. The counties have not been able to furnish proper nurses and attendants which would make hospital work successful. They are now furnishing no great advancements upon the ordinary almshouse, and other measures must be taken, as has been indicated in the addresses to which we have listened.

Last Monday evening Jacob Riis talked in our town, his theme being "Tony, the Boy who Throws Stones, and Why." This little fellow was a gutter urchin who was caught throwing stones at the beautiful stained glass window of St. George's Church. The pastor has been one of the friends of such as he, but he did not know it. It was his own little feeble protest against what stood to him for society, respectability, and religion. We have the two classes represented in the subject before us. Now if we have all these it is our manifest duty to stand with those who are

endeavoring to make conditions better for the sick poor. We should not lose sight either of our responsibility in the matter of causes and conditions which make for poverty and sickness or of what is constantly adding to our almshouse population. When Mrs. Russell Sage set apart the sum of one or two million dollars to help the poor, it was not to furnish clothes and food for the poor but that the causes of poverty might be studied. When she did that she vindicated the judgment of that astute old financier, her husband, when he left to her, a woman of 70 years, his vast estate to use as she saw fit. Other millionaires might profit by that example. I shall not undertake to say anything about the work of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs. Dr. Warthin has on many occasions and in different ways, as has Dr. Vaughan, complimented the work of this Society. The President is present and will speak for that work herself. I will just add that in the meantime while we are attempting to get more legislation and build up public sentiment in other ways, let us not forget to see that the publications of the State Board of Health are circulated and improved in various ways. If other states have better material furnished by their State boards I have not seen it. I think the reason why teachers are not doing more in the line of using this material is because they are too busy, overworked. Then let us do what we can to get this wonderful new law enforced,—the best of its kind in existence. A law on the statute books that is not enforced is a menace to all law and people lose respect for all law.

Then we can take the lead in the tuberculosis stamp movement. Sixteen or eighteen thousand women interested in this work would add materially to our financial resources. Those little things will not only ornament your letters and packages, but they will proclaim to all the world that like Abon Ben Ad, "You are one who loves his fellow men."

DR. W. B. HINSDALE, ANN ARBOR:—Since I have been identified for a time with the State Sanatorium at Howell as a trustee, I may perhaps contribute to this very useful discussion some items of interest in regard to that institution, and present some of the problems that necessarily, sooner or later, must arise.

I believe the Board of Trustees look upon the sanatorium

as an educational institution as well as a hospital for the treatment of incipient cases of tuberculosis. The Board believes that the educational feature was prominent in the minds of the legislature who passed the original creative act.

At this time, the sanatorium has accommodations for fifty or fifty-five patients. The last legislature provided for extensions that will double the capacity. When the contemplated extensions are made the institution may be said to have reached approximate completeness. At least the original intent was to provide, in this particular institution, for one hundred patients. By crowding it may be able to receive a few more. It is impossible to hold the number of inmates at a uniform number. As cases come and go the level will fluctuate from a few below to a few above the normal capacity mark.

There are eighty-five counties in Michigan. A capacity of only one hundred will not accommodate many more than a patient to a county.

Considering the very great number of cases that are eligible to admission, under the rules, there cannot be more than an insignificant fraction of them at the institution at one time. Eventually the waiting list will be long and may afford a striking illustration of many being called and few chosen.

What the State may do, what it should do further in regard to incipient cases, is not the question at this time. What we have to consider is the present status.

Sanatorium work essentially consists of two things. First, to instruct inmates how to live and conduct themselves to the end that they may profit by every possible advantage and opportunity to improve their condition.

The second is to see that they so avail themselves of the opportunity as to attain the desired result. The first part of this work consists in personal instruction. It is education. The second part may be called medical. It is treatment.

That sanatorium residence be educational, the patients must themselves become teachers. They will, as a rule, return to their respective communities and there tell others what they have learned about rest, diet, open air and how to breathe it, exercise, personal hygiene, and all the other es-

entials of the "cure" as they took it. In this way it is anticipated that before long more people will be indirectly than directly benefited.

What I have said up to this point you may properly think has nothing to do with the real question under discussion. We are here to consider particularly, the question of the indigent incurable.

Perhaps, however, I can make a connection between the institutional treatment of the incipient and advanced cases. In the incipient case the fight is to arrest the tuberculous process and to prevent the victim at the time, from lapsing into a fatal condition.

The statistics of the sanatorium show that about sixty per cent of the inmates are county cases. Not people coming from county houses, there are very few if any of those, but they are persons who have not means to pay the fee and are being paid for by the counties in which they are residents, as the law provides.

Tuberculosis is largely an occupation disease. The people who become infected have generally been industriously employed in some particular kind of work, be it student life, factory or general laborer, housewife, office girl, school teacher or what it may be, their mode of life has been a large determining factor in their tuberculosis, although their friends may not have mistrusted it.

When those persons who improve to the point that the disease is declared "cured" or arrested, what are they going to do? They must, or at least the sixty per cent of them who are county cases, must return to their former environment. Superintendents of Sanatoria tell me that it is very difficult to have patients appreciate the necessary strict observance of hygienic measures after they think they have once safely escaped. They do not all of them become as good teachers as it might be hoped, but a large per centage continue to breathe fresh air whenever they can get into it and to carry out some of the other important things they have learned.

But what are they going to do to support themselves and their dependents? This is the great after problem that also demands solution.

The young woman who broke down as a stenographer,

as a teacher, as a house servant, is very liable to relapse if she returns to her former employment. She is often forced into an atmosphere the purity of which she cannot control. She must assume the former posture of body in which she succumbed. This is particularly true of the laborer and the factory man and woman.

At the institution the cases have reacted by leading an out-door life. So long as the same out-door existence can be followed out, they are comparatively secure against recurrence. But the out-of-door life is only for the gardener, the farmer, and a few other agricultural pursuits. Those who have been patients naturally desire to return to their former kind of work, for they are more likely to be the most productive at that. Those who have trades, professions, or who have specialized to the degree of expertness in some vocation cannot readily change their business and support themselves and families. For economic reasons it will be hard for them to learn and to take up the employment that will minimize their chances for relapse.

Many of them are county cases, or to use a better term, charity cases. Charity must abide by them for a greater or less length of time, if they are to be saved from eventually being candidates for a *State Almshouse Hospital*, which is the term used by your worthy secretary who asked me to make these remarks.

In England and Germany, particularly, this sociological problem of handling those who have once been treated at public institutions, is receiving special attention. In fact it is considered in those countries a subject of equal importance with that of primary treatment itself. There it is conceded to be necessary to place the patient, who is in a condition for sustained work, in a new industrial environment. He must many times take up a new vocation, perhaps learn a new trade. It is always hard for any one to change a line of life. It means a waste of time and labor.

To summarize: the point I have tried to make is that it may be quite necessary for the State, or some general organized charity, to extend its assistance to those whom it has temporarily rescued if the relief is to be permanent, until the individual may experience a readjustment to a life and business which will be safe for him. Else many of those who

have been relieved will eventually lapse into a worse condition and become candidates for an institution maintained for the benefit of incurables; which is to say, they may gravitate into the State Almshouse Hospital, when such necessary institution is provided.

MRS. FLORENCE G. MILLS, KALAMAZOO:—I did not know when I left home this morning that Mrs. Crane would be unable to come, and I did not prepare much to say because having worked with Mrs. Crane for so many years, I knew just how much she had to say. I came to support her partly, and to say that the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs stood ready to help. We formed a Committee of which the last speaker is the Chairman. The Committee is called The Public Health Committee of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs, and besides the Chairman, Dr. Geisel, there are on the committee Dr. Clara B. Davis of Lansing, Dr. Mary Stevens of Detroit, Mrs. Frances W. Smith of Hastings, and Mrs. Huntley Russell of Grand Rapids.

The women's clubs, through their committee of Corrections and Charities, have already begun work along the almshouse line. This committee has been instructed to make their work for the coming year a quiet inspection and surveillance of local county-homes with a view to finding out their needs—working with the supervisors to better existing conditions.

In regard to a hospital for the indigent, that seems hardly practicable if you are to have but one hospital. Why not have an up-to-date, large, well-supported county Home and Hospital in each Congressional District, supported by the counties in that district? Our experience shows that an attendant often-times would be of more service than a nurse—the great crying need admitted by all is lack of help. This is a question that may not be hurriedly settled—however, we are all agreed, that our sick poor must have care and nursing when needed.

DR. A. W. HEWLETT, ANN ARBOR:—I wish to say a few words upon the relation of sanatoria or almshouse hospitals to teaching institutions. An intimate relation benefits our future physicians. It is to the family physician that

that patient with incipient tuberculosis first appeals and upon his judgment the future outlook for the patient often depends. A failure to recognize the disease may mean years of invalidism while a prompt diagnosis often results in a cure. Our students should have the best training possible and none equals intimate contact with patients such as can only be obtained at a hospital. On the other hand the association with a teaching institution benefits the hospital. A physician who attends a charity hospital without salary or for a very small salary usually comes to do his work in a careless manner but a teacher is constantly spurred on by the presence of students in the wards and the patients receive more careful attention. The association with a large institution also leads to a more constant inspection of the hospital and a more continual effort to make it what it should be.

DR. JENNINGS:—The third subject, "The Greatest Need: State Sanatoria for Advanced Cases," is to be opened by Dr. Vaughan of Ann Arbor.

DR. V. C. VAUGHAN, ANN ARBOR:—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The civilized world has undertaken to rid itself of its greatest curse,—which is the disease known as tuberculosis. This is the greatest task to which man has ever applied himself. It is Herculean, but it is not beyond the power and capability of the race if united and intelligent efforts be secured. There has been no time in the past when such a problem could have been attacked with any rational hope of successful solution. For centuries man has believed that disease was an infliction sent upon him either in anger or in love by the deities in whose hands his imagination has placed the destiny of all things. Even today this superstition is probably the prevalent belief among the most civilized nations of the world and it will prove to be a great burden for the more intelligent to carry in this attempt to rid the race of disease. The idea that one may add a day to his life by any effort, save that of petition to his God, would have met with general ridicule a century ago and I am not sure that it would meet with a majority acceptance today. The researches of Villemin and Koch confirmed by more than a quarter of a century of observation and experiment in every

part of the world have demonstrated the particular cause of tuberculosis. These studies have shown that without the causal organism there is and can be no tuberculosis. We know where this bacillus is to be found, what the conditions of its life are and how it may be destroyed. The fact that it is so widespread at first discouraged us, but later we saw in this very fact a ray of hope. One out of every seven of us dies from this disease, but one out of every three becomes infected; then, it follows that the majority of those who become infected do not die from this infection. If we can ascertain why these infected ones do not die we may be able to prevent the deaths of the others. Formerly it was supposed that tuberculosis was uniformly fatal. Now we know that the majority of those who become infected do not die from the disease. Not only do many survive the infection, but are not greatly incapacitated by it. We have learned that the bacillus is not ubiquitous, that the disease does not originate *de novo*, that it is not inherited and only rarely congenital, that it is spread by infection, that the infecting agent is the bacillus, that it is practically an obligate parasite, that it is found in the excretions of tuberculous man and animals, and that the disinfection of those excretions destroys their infectiousness. Armed with knowledge, never before in the possession of man, we propose to move forward wisely and in the hope, which we believe to be fully justified, that within a few generations tuberculosis will no longer afflict our race.

Man has progressed far enough in knowledge to realize that the future of his kind is to be largely determined by the wisdom of his own activities. This attempt to free the race from unnecessary disease is the most lofty and humane effort ever attempted. In this movement all classes and conditions of men must participate, for the common good in this struggle against the common danger is likely to do more to bring all men together than any creed that has been elaborated in the brains of theologians or any policy devised by Statesmen. Nothing will do more to take the bitterness out of the heart of the poor and unfortunate than the helping hand so cordially offered by their more fortunate brother in this attempt to better the condition of the whole. The ignorant will be benefited by the knowledge imparted to

them by the more intelligent, and the world has never known a movement more promising for peace among men and good will toward all than this great work which we are fortunate to help inaugurate. Nations will come to strive with one another in the eradication of disease rather than by force of arms. The government that does the most to encourage this good work will be the strongest. Never has man been brought to a keener or more certain knowledge of the fact that no one can live by himself alone, and that the highest good of the individual is inseparable from the welfare of the whole and that he who strives most earnestly for the betterment of his neighbor labors most intelligently and efficiently in his own interests.

Dr. Laquer of Wiesbaden speaks of the anti-tuberculosis movement in Germany as follows:

"The fight against tuberculosis has strengthened the social sense of the people and of its leaders and has set fresh goals for altruism. It has focussed the efforts of nations, social classes, employers and employed, physicians and laymen, on a common social ideal. It has rendered the individual as well as the mass of the people, which at bottom are anti-social and egotistical, both capable and ready to help intelligently and companionably. It has called into being a new feeling by assembling in Germany, for example, more than 40,000 human beings every year in sanitariums; or, in other words, uniting them in a common striving for hygienic perfection; it has taught those who are weary and heavy-laden the workings of the State, of the parish, and of the insurance institutions, by showing the monumental results accomplished; it has drawn the sting of capital and has freed the lower classes from the sense of being abandoned in the hour of greatest need and danger. Every improved and cured tuberculosis subject becomes a propagandist of social doctrines. The sight of children departing from the railroad station to join vacation colonies in forest retreats or convalescent houses, is inexpressibly touching, and acts like the reading of a Gospel more powerful than the Sermon on the Mount."

We constitute the Michigan Anti-Tuberculosis Society. This State is the field of our operations and we are to do what we can to arrest and eradicate the disease among its

inhabitants. The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in this State annually is about 2,500; the number of living individuals in this State today with open tuberculosis is not less than 10,000. If the disease is to be eradicated, these people must be reached and must be instructed how to live without infecting others. This we are attempting to do by the distribution of literature and by lectures. The law of the State has been called to our aid, and we have as good legal enactments concerning this disease as any State in the Union. The one thing above all others that we should do is to make provision for the sanatorium treatment of cases of the second and third stages. As I have stated, there are about ten thousand of these in the State. Detroit and Grand Rapids are doing a splendid work for the poor of these classes within their limits, but for the greater part of the State there is no provision for these people. They are quite properly not taken in at the Howell sanatorium, because this is for incipient cases only. The greatest need is for one or more large institutions for these people. The last Legislature passed a wise law providing for this work. By this enactment any county singly, or any group of counties, can build such sanatoria. This is the matter to which we should give our best endeavor. It will be far wiser for several counties to combine in this work. In this way the work can be carried on at the least cost and most effectively. Germany has found that the hospitalization of its tuberculosis has paid financially in the saving of life and in the appreciation of all classes of citizens.

DR. F. W. SHUMWAY, LANSING:—In this crusade against Tuberculosis, which has become world wide, most, if not all, of our energies and resources have been put forth educating the public along preventive lines by literature, lectures, lantern slide exhibits, and caring for or attempting to care for incipient cases, providing hospitals, free dispensaries and sanatoria for their care and treatment. But, in my judgment, we will never successfully combat this plague until we isolate the advanced cases, and remove, as far as it is possible to do so, these centers of infection that cause and provide the incipient cases. Understand me, I am not arguing against the establishment of hospitals, dispensaries, and sanatoria, for these incipient cases for they all

serve a purpose, and I am more and more convinced that only through education of the masses, can we expect co-operation in preventive measures.

But are we accomplishing all that we should in this fight by the present measures we are pursuing? Let us see; In all morbid conditions, the first and most important thing to do is to find the cause, and remove it. Are we doing it in this campaign? No. We are simply considering the effects of a cause, and allowing the cause to remain. I think I am safe in saying, that 80% of the cases of tuberculosis in this country, develop among the poorer classes, owing largely to insanitary surroundings, and when I say we are not conducting as successful a campaign as we might, I mean that our efforts do not reach the class of people needing them most.

Let us see if this is so. Take for instance our public lectures, held in some public library, hall, church or women's club rooms. Do the poor people come to these lectures? No. Those who attend are most, if not all, above the poverty line, as some call it, and their conditions of life, surroundings, etc., afford protection from this disease.

Our travelling exhibits, lantern slide lectures, etc., the literature we put out, all are subject to the same objections,—they do not reach those in need of it. The sanatoria and hospitals isolate the incipient cases, many of which, in the earlier stages, are not very liable to spread the disease, and not especially dangerous to a community. The free dispensaries come the nearest to reaching the right class, and those in need of help. Still they only meet the conditions half way.

Dr. Lawrence T. Flick, in the Fifth Annual Report of the "Henry Phipps Institute" (pp. 58-59) in treating upon this subject says, "Dispensaries and Sanatoria are excellent agencies for educational purposes and have served a good purpose in the crusade against tuberculosis. Their value for prevention is not great, however, and they should at once be supplemented and to some extent supplanted, by hospitals for advanced cases. They will always be necessary in conjunction with hospitals, but so far they have been allowed to consume too much of the available resources of the crusade, and they should at once be cut down and restricted to their proper sphere. j

"Severe restraint of the movements and activities of persons in

the early stage of tuberculosis is unwarranted. Such cases are usually non-contagious, and when they are contagious can be made non-contagious by scrupulous cleanliness. To deprive such people of the opportunity of making a living or of pursuing happiness is unnecessarily cruel and can find no justification in scientific knowledge. Were every advanced case of tuberculosis humanely isolated, early cases might be safely disregarded without in the slightest degree interfering with a successful campaign against tuberculosis."

This educational campaign has and is accomplishing great good, and I would not for a moment think of discontinuing our exhibits, lectures, etc., and as for hospitals and sanitariums, I only wish we had one in every county in this State, but I would make them all open to the advanced case as well as the incipient case.

What is the practical solution of handling these advanced cases? I don't know, do you? But I do know this, that unless we can find some means of caring for these advanced cases properly, either in their own homes or in an institution, thus safeguarding the public against these individual centers of infection, our work along the line of restricting Tuberculosis will count for but very little.

In dealing with our criminal class, it would be just as consistent as far as public safety is concerned, to maintain prisons and reformatories, and confine only those committing minor offenses against poverty, saying to the murderer, the old hardened offender, "we can't take you in, you are beyond recall, no saving you," as it is for us to ignore the advanced case of Tuberculosis.

True, we accomplish some good in confining these mild offenders, and possibly reforming some of them, but have we done all we can?

In an outbreak of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or typhoid fever what would the public think of its health authorities should we quarantine only the milder cases, and throw no restrictions around the advanced and most dangerous ones?

Yet, my friends, that is the very thing we are doing today in our fight against Tuberculosis.

Is it not a fact then, that the incipient case has received emphasis and consideration at the cost of the advanced case? Advanced cases make incipient cases faster than they can be controlled or prevented from becoming advanced cases,

and therefore the present scheme of control of incipient cases has had little effect upon the death rate of Tuberculosis.

Now what is the remedy for this condition? Two means appeal to me as practical in dealing with advanced cases, viz.; 1st, The visiting nurse, and 2nd, the hospital for advanced cases, in other words the home treatment, and institutional treatment. I know there is a great deal to say for and against Institutional Treatment, but if we go on the maxim of the greatest good to the greatest number, the Institutional Treatment will give best results, for it insures the very best care and treatment to the patient, and at the same time removes a center of infection from the public.

Probably it really is true that if the money likely to be spent on institutions were spent on the homes (care of patient, self-guarding of children, careful supervision of the home-life by visiting nurse) the end could be accomplished in a much more humane way. Family disruption is deplorable; if the mother is sent to an institution, the children are liable to become bad citizens; therefore why not spend the money keeping the family intact, keeping the mother at home where she can mother the children and exert the right kind of influence. If the tuberculous person is the father, why not spend the money on supporting the family (until they can become self-supporting) and so enable the mother to stay at home and take care of the children, instead of having to leave them to fate while she earns the bread and butter. Would not this plan really cost the State less in the long run, when you consider the bad effect of a motherless home, etc.? The visiting nurse is the nucleus of home treatment.

On the other hand, in those homes where the spread of infection is inevitable both from the intelligence (lack of it) and spirit of the tuberculous persons, probably the institutional treatment plan is the only one.

The means immediately available for taking care of advanced cases is the provision by law for the erection of county hospitals. That this plan is rapidly growing popular is shown by the increase of the number of hospitals in counties in the following states:

New York	11
Ohio	6
Illinois (1 in Chicago).....	3
Iowa	3
Minnesota (Duluth)	1
Michigan (Upper Peninsula).....	3

The provision in the new Michigan Constitution, Article 8, Section 11, had no corresponding provision in the old Constitution. Understand me, I am in full sympathy with the educational methods that have been and still are being carried out in this fight against Tuberculosis, for I am satisfied that without this educational method preceding and the emphasis it has given to the fact that this disease is curable, we would not be able to do anything with the advanced cases, or get them to go to hospitals. Through this more hopeful aspect, the subject has gained a publicity and popularity which possibly it would not have gained had we hammered away at the advanced cases from the start, but I do believe that the time has come when we should take up the matter of advanced cases, and provide for them.

HONORABLE FRANK B. LELAND, DETROIT:—(Mr. Leland was compelled to leave before the third symposium and we could not get his discussion.)

DR. F. McD. HARKIN, MARQUETTE:—I have come a good way to take part in this meeting, and I believe that the Upper Peninsula is also represented by three other gentlemen. Dr. Vaughan has stated very ably the absolute necessity of sanatoria for advanced cases, and I can confine myself to my own experience.

Through efforts of a local tuberculosis association—The Upper Peninsula Association for the Cure and Prevention of Contagious and Infectious Diseases (composed of supervisors and health officers of the Upper Peninsula)—a plank was inserted in the New Constitution, providing that any county or association of counties was empowered to impose taxes for the erection of sanatoria intended to prevent or cure contagious or infectious diseases.

The attempt of the above named association to secure the co-operation of all counties of the Upper Peninsula in the erection of an Upper Peninsula Sanatorium for the care of the tuberculosis cases amongst the poor and indigent

was a failure, though three-fifths of the counties pledged themselves in the affirmative.

I do not think it is wise to erect a number of State Almshouses. The improvement of conditions in the County Almshouses is quite sufficient to meet all demands. In Washtenaw County tuberculosis cases are associated with other patients, there is no trained attendant, and the physician is paid \$50.00 a year. Marquette County provides quarters for all tuberculous cases in a local hospital (at an expense of \$1.00 a day for each patient), provides a trained nurse for the care of those in the County House, and pays the physician in charge \$600.00 a year.

Under the new law already mentioned above Marquette County, in July, 1909, made an appropriation of \$15,000 for the erection of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium to be located in proximity to the present County House. When it was later discovered that this much needed law was rendered practically inoperative by another law which prohibited supervisors from taxing beyond, I think it is 2% of the assessed valuation, which in our county amounted to some \$2,300, it was further agreed that unless the Attorney-General handed down an opinion that counties had a right to proceed under the new law, the question should be put to a vote of the people at the earliest opportunity—because this is one legal method of removing the restrictions of the opposing law. The main point is that we are determined to have this sanatorium for the care of all cases, and particularly advanced cases amongst the tuberculous poor, as we fully realize that our efforts, legislative, educational, etc., will be much in vain unless those dangerous and omniprevalent foci of infection are removed as soon as they appear.

DR. C. E. GEISEL, BATTLE CREEK:—(Dr. Geisel gave her personal experience as a seeker after health, and emphasized the trials a tuberculous case must suffer in attempting to find a proper living accommodation. With hotels, boarding-houses, apartments, flats, rooms, etc., closed to the tuberculous case where shall the victim go? The great need of properly equipped and managed sanatoria for tuberculous cases was shown to be one of the greatest needs of the times, particularly in the State of Michigan. There are two ways of looking at the question: one is that the great-

est need for the protection of humanity is the segregation of the tuberculous victim, the other is that the victim should be given a place where he can live properly and have a chance for his life. Both of these needs are met in the tuberculosis sanatorium, and the community should see that such are provided.)

MRS. WILLIAM A. MCGRAW, DETROIT:—Mr. President. We who have assisted in Anti-Tuberculosis work, in however small a way, realize the impossibility of obtaining results without proper segregation of cases. Hospital care should and must be provided for certain classes. In the name of humanity let us care for the advanced and dying cases—they are frequently destitute, consequently unavoidably the most dangerous foci of infection—a menace to family, neighbors and friends. Instructions given them are of no avail because of their inability to carry them out.

When hospital treatment and care are furnished for the advanced and hopeless consumptives, the less advanced are offered greater assurance of improvement, and incipient cases, of cure. The State of Michigan may well enter into this project of building hospitals for advanced cases, as an investment, the actual saving of money—not alone from the humanitarian or sociological aspects of the case but as a purely monetary consideration. It has been clearly demonstrated that these institutions are of financial benefit to the community providing them. We are all thankful that the Michigan State Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis will promote and urge upon the State government, action in this most important matter. It is an honor, Mr. President, to have been asked to take part in this discussion and I thank you for the privilege.

DR. GUY L. KIEFER, DETROIT:—I am not sure that my voice will allow me to talk loud enough for you to hear me, but I shall try to make myself understood. The matter has been thoroughly discussed and well covered. There is one thing, however, that occurs to me that seems to me to be of importance. We have through the action of the State Legislature put tuberculosis on the same plane with the other communicable diseases, and we require the reporting of all cases of open tuberculosis as communicable and dangerous. But at the same time we have made no adequate provision

for the care of tuberculous cases and for the protection of the community. When the Legislature puts tuberculosis into the same category as the other contagious diseases the State must also devise means to take care of the tuberculous patient and prevent his spreading his disease. At the present time no accommodations exist for the care of the dangerous tuberculous individual. It seems to me that we are likely to make more progress in the fight against tuberculosis, if we do not make its victims the objects of charity but prevent them from infecting other people. We are all agreed that we need more facilities for the care of these cases.

DR. COLLINS H. JOHNSTON, GRAND RAPIDS:—I wish to emphasize the role which sanatoria or hospitals for incurable cases should play in our campaign against tuberculosis. Mrs. McGraw has already referred to it. This is not a theoretical idea, but a fact that has been demonstrated in Germany, England, Wales and other countries. And it seems to me that this is the idea that this Society, whose sole purpose is the prevention of tuberculosis, should emphasize when we go to the Legislature for money for sanatoria. The Sanatorium at Howell is for incipient or early cases only. A good many advanced cases, for one reason or another, get there, but if the institution is to serve its best purpose, namely, the education of the Medical Profession and of the people in the proper methods for the cure of tuberculosis, only early cases should be admitted.

We all recognize the tubercle bacillus as the exciting cause of consumption and that the sputum is the principal agent in spreading the disease. Even when patients are up and about it requires considerable intelligence and constant care to take such precautions with the sputum as will prevent the infection of others. In cases of advanced disease patients of necessity or otherwise become very careless in the proper disposal of their sputum, and observations show that tubercle bacilli are to be found chiefly in the immediate vicinity of consumptives. Experience shows that a large number of cases arise in houses which have been inhabited by open or advanced cases, and that the spread of the disease to others can be most surely prevented by isolation of such cases in sanatoria. The only way to prevent tubercu-

losis is to keep people from coming in contact with open cases of the disease. We know with almost absolute certainty that it could be stamped out if this were possible.

In the case of cattle, which are infected in a similar way as human beings, the disease can be gotten rid of by the Bang's system, which, in brief, is a method of isolating advanced cases. All calves born of tuberculous mothers are immediately taken away and receive only milk that has been boiled. They are then sent to a farm containing only healthy animals.

Experience also shows that the same results can be obtained with human beings in relation to other infectious diseases. Typhoid fever for instance has become greatly reduced in many communities throughout the world by means of a public water supply free from typhoid germs. Plague has almost disappeared from the face of the earth by reason of the isolation of the sick and the prevention of infection. The same is true of malaria and yellow fever. Hydrophobia is now a rare disease which has been gotten rid of by isolating the infective animal, not by the propagation of methods to increase the resistance of the people. The same is true of typhus fever and leprosy.

Wherever institutional segregation of consumptives has been resorted to the death rate has declined. In several countries this has taken place in direct ratio with the isolation of cases. In England and Wales in the years 1886 to 1903 segregation of consumptives has approximately doubled and the death rate has diminished about fifty per cent. In London, segregation has not quite doubled and the consumption death rate is rather more than one-half what it was twenty years ago. In Prussia, and still more in Berlin, an enormous proportion of the consumptives are treated in general hospitals, and in the German Empire as a whole, in the last twenty years, the mortality from tuberculosis has diminished more than one-half. In Brussels the death rate has fallen in almost the same proportion that cases of tuberculosis have been treated in general hospitals. In almost all civilized countries today the number of deaths from consumption in hospitals is increasing. In New York, for instance, in 1882-84, twenty-two per cent of the total deaths from consumption occurred in hospitals; in 1901-03, twen-

ty-six per cent; during that period the consumption death rate diminished thirty per cent. In San Francisco in 1902 to 1904 thirty-eight per cent of the deaths from consumption occurred in institutions or sanatoria. There is no question but that the death rate would markedly diminish everywhere if every advanced case was isolated in a sanatorium.

This would probably not be as large an undertaking as it might seem to be. While postmortems show that almost everyone reaching adult life has been infected at some time or other with tuberculosis, "probably not more than one in two hundred and fifty of the general population at any one time is recognizably consumptive," and of these many cases are not open. This would mean four hundred open cases in a town of the size of Grand Rapids. Of these not more than fifty to one hundred would be advanced enough to require isolation in a hospital.

About five years ago Grand Rapids inaugurated its Anti-Tuberculosis campaign and a little over two and a half years ago opened its local sanatorium. During this time an active warfare against the disease has been waged and one hundred and fifty-eight patients, most of them in an advanced stage, have been isolated in our sanatorium. The average duration per patient in the hospital I am unable to state. Cases, however, are never sent home to die.

You will be interested in knowing what the records of the Board of Health show the mortality to have been during these years. For the years 1901 to 1904 the death rate from tuberculosis in the State at large was 94 per 100,000 for the city of Grand Rapids, 117 per 100,000; for the years 1905 to 1908 the death rate of the State at large was 96 per 100,000, an increase of two per cent; while for the city of Grand Rapids it was 96.6 per 100,000, a decline of over twenty per cent. This means a saving of twenty lives per year, or eighty for the four years, which at a valuation of \$5,000 each, means a saving to the city of \$400,000 in the last four years. Inasmuch as the total mortality for the city has increased slightly during the period under consideration, the decline in the tuberculosis death rate cannot be attributed to any general improvement in the health of the city.

"The National Association for the Study and Preven-

tion of Tuberculosis declares that if every county or township should erect an institution for the treatment of indigent cases of consumption this disease would be wiped out in a few years."

DR. ROBERT B. HARKNESS, HOUGHTON :—The nature of the treatment of tuberculosis makes it difficult to carry it out in secret ; to get well of tuberculosis a man must be willing to publicly acknowledge that he has it and frankly carry out his treatment undeterred by the comment which it excites. He feels conspicuous and apart from his fellows ; this feeling of partial ostracism counts against him in his fight for health and forces him to make his way at a great moral disadvantage. There are a number of people in nearly every community who live under these conditions and who know that they could progress faster if they could have the benefit of the moral support and the interchange of bits of knowledge which association would give them.

The class system of caring for tuberculous cases was the outgrowth of this need and marked a great advance in the results secured in the treatment of tuberculosis ; a further advance is the sanatorium which adds to the advantages of association and mutual support, the constant supervision and care of specially trained attendants, continual instruction verbally and by precept, drilling in general and personal hygiene, proper feeding, and, not least important, the ever present lively competition to best carry out instructions and show improvement in health.

How well the well-conducted sanatorium does these things for the incipient cases and returns a large percentage of them to active life as examples of efficient treatment and incidentally as indefatigable proselyters ; how it cares for advanced cases with advantage to the patient himself and greater advantage to society at large to whom he would otherwise be a menace, has already been told. The need of sanatoriums is beyond question and we are now up to the question of how to get them.

In our Houghton County Society we realized some time ago that it would be a long time before the state could supply the demand and decided to try to have built a county sanatorium. This met with the hearty support of the County Board of Supervisors who were prepared to help us as far

as possible ; it was found, however, that little could be done before submitting the matter to the voters of the county. It is hoped that this will be done at the Spring election.

A few days ago a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Houghton County Society was held to determine our attitude with relation to the question of sanatoriums now before the State Society. I am instructed to say to this Association that the Houghton County Society will certainly bear at least its share of expense or work in carrying out the plans to procure suitable hospital accommodations for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

DR. E. B. PIERCE, HOWELL:—A hospital for advanced cases of consumption is but one of the links in a chain which we must have to care properly for all tuberculosis cases. The sanatorium for incipients is but one link and in order to make that as effective as it should be and to do the work which would be required of that institution, it should be aided and strengthened by the other addition. No case is so pitiful as the unimproving one which must be sent from our State Institution to go to a poor home or to the County House where the surroundings are unsympathetic and all attempts of the patient to properly care for his sputum and other discharges are ridiculed. The patient cannot help but become indifferent and as a result infects his companions and brings a sevenfold burden of expense upon city and county to care for the others. And yet in a sanatorium for incipients we cannot properly treat such a case under our present provisions. The results are worse when the patient comes from a small town than when from a large city, because the small town has scarcely heard of this movement against the spread of tuberculosis and fewer measures have been taken to prevent it.

The State should provide for the care of the indigent case and also for those having homes of their own who are indifferent to the measures which should be taken to protect their families and friends. They should not only be asked to go to such a place, but compelled to do so. To be sure our accommodations will never be adequate but in this way only can the spread of the disease be checked. Such cases are veritable hot beds of infection.

Such a hospital should also be ready to receive any case

of consumption so that the methods which have been so well carried out in England could be used to the best advantage here. Then any favorable case could be sent from the hospital to the sanatorium and receive a treatment better adapted to its needs.

At our State Institution we are receiving large numbers of advanced cases, only about one-half of our present number could really be considered as incipient. Our present policy is to extend the average length of stay to longer than six months and no one is being turned away simply because that period is passed. If one is gaining or showing a possibility of improvement, he is urged to stay. This is necessitating our keeping a large number simply for the purpose of training and educating the individual so that they may be able to properly care for themselves in their own homes. A great deal of good is being done in this way.

I think that the best present solution of this problem is to have in every town, of a size sufficient to warrant, a visiting nurse whose duty shall be to seek out and train all consumptives in the proper care of themselves and their families, also to weed out susceptible and incipient cases and see that the proper authorities are notified and that such individuals are sent to places adapted to treat them. The hardened, indifferent consumptive would then be found and if we did have a sanatorium for advanced cases he would be compelled to go there. The ordinary, professional men have not the time to attend to this work properly. The Nurse is the best assistant at hand and with both working together with the local Boards of Health the best results would be obtained with the least expenditure.

DR. JENNINGS:—Is there any action which the association wishes to take upon the subjects discussed this afternoon?

DR. HEWLETT, ANN ARBOR:—I move as a preliminary motion that it be the sense of this society that the greatest thing at the present in the fight against tuberculosis, in addition to the educational measures, is the establishment of Sanatoria for Advanced Cases.

Motion seconded by Dr. C. H. Johnston. Motion prevailed.

Motion to adjourn. Seconded.

REPORTS OF LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

ADRIAN.

Chairman: Dr. E. T. Morden.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. In May 1909, Dr. E. T. Morden wrote that he had again started the campaign in Adrian and expressed his desire to have an outside lecturer come there. No lecture was given until Nov. 21, when Dr. A. S. Warthin of Ann Arbor gave his illustrated lecture. A letter from Dr. Morden, dated December 2, stated that it had been impossible for various reasons to get more than four out to a previous meeting that had just been held, but he hoped to get more out to a meeting to be held that week. Dr. Morden is still working actively to get a local association formed.

ALBION.

Chairman: Dr. George C. Hafford.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. Local organization has not been accomplished, this being explained by Dr. Hafford as due to interest in local option issue. Promised to do further work.

ALLEGAN.

Chairman: Dr. J. H. Van Ness.

Dr. Van Ness wrote that he could not carry on the work of organization, and referred to Dr. W. H. Bills. A letter was sent to Dr. Bills but nothing further has been heard. Conducted Easter stamp sale.

ALMA.

Secretary: Dr. J. N. Day.

No Easter stamp sale was conducted. Stamps returned. A letter from Dr. Day dated December 3rd, says that since our last Report the matter has been turned over to the Civic League there, and a few have paid State dues. He gave instructions to send further communications to Mrs. J. Q. Adams, secretary of the Civic League. A letter was sent to Mrs. Adams, but no report has been received from her.

ALPENA.

Secretary: Dr. C. M. Williams.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. No report has been received from the Alpena Society for the year 1909. We do not know what they have been doing.

ANN ARBOR.

Secretary: Dr A. S. Warthin.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Ann Arbor Association for the Prevention
and Relief of Tuberculosis.

Legally Incorporated.

Founded 1909.

OFFICERS

President: Rev. C S. Patton.
Vice-President: Mrs. D. M. Cowie.
Secretary: Dr. A. S. Warthin.
Treasurer: Mr. Ottmar Eberbach.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Dr. A. S. Warthin.
Dr. V. C. Vaughan.
Miss Alice Crocker.
Mrs. Henry Adams.
Professor James W. Glover.
Mr. Ottmar Eberbach.
Dr. A. W. Hewlett.
Dr. W. B. Hinsdale.
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Mrs. D. M. Cowie.
Father E. D. Kelly.
Dr. C. B. de Nancrede.
Mr. S. W. Clarkson.
Mr. John Koch.
Miss Anna Condon.
Mrs. Louis P. Hall.

MEMBERS.

Adams, Mrs. Henry
Andrews, Mrs. L.
Bigalke, Mrs. Frank
Bartlett, George M.
Bennett, Ella
Breakey, Dr. James B.
Carn, C. M.
Chisholm, Edith L.
Condon, Mrs. Wm.
Condon, Lydia C.
Crocker, Miss Alice
Crocker, Miss Fandira

Cook, Harriet
Cowie, D. M.
Cowie, Mrs. D. M.
Dailey, Mrs. M. L.
Dewitt, L. M.
Diekhoff, J.
Dixon, R. L.
D'Ooge, Prof. M. L.
Eberbach, Ottmar
Eberbach, Mrs. Ottmar
Emerson, M. H. A.
Emerson, L. E.

Escott, E. B.
 Forsythe, Warren E.
 Flexner, Hortense
 Glover, James W.
 Gidley, W. F.
 Goodrich, Miss M. C.
 Goodyear, J. J.
 Griffith, Mrs. Josephine
 Groat, Lelia A.
 Groat, W. E.
 Haarer, Mary C.
 Helmer, L. May
 Hewlett, Dr. A. W.
 Hewlett, Mrs. A. W.
 Holt, Elizabeth W.
 Howes, Agnes P.
 Hutchins, Mrs. W. B.
 Hussey, Mrs. W. J.
 Jordan, Mrs. F. P.
 Keating, J. W.
 Kellogg, Dr. C.
 Kelly, Rev. Fr. E. D.
 Loomis, F. M.
 Mumma, A. K.
 Mills, Dr.
 Mills, Mr.
 Mochlman, Arthur B.
 McClure, Mrs. Mary.
 Nancrede, C. B. de
 Nancrede, Mrs. C. B. de
 Nichols, H. N. T.

Norris, Gertrude
 Patterson, Geo. W.
 Patterson, Mrs. Geo. W.
 Patton, Rev. C. S.
 Patton, Mrs. C. S.
 Peterson, Reuben
 Peterson, Mrs. Josephine
 Ryan, J. D.
 Schumacher, Mrs. F. W.
 Schaeberle, Martin
 Schmidt, E. A.
 Smith, Dean T.
 Smithies, Dr. Frank
 Snook, John
 Solis, Jeanne C.
 Stokes, John H.
 Sunderland, Edson R.
 Taft, Sarah P.
 Tarran, B. H.
 Taylor, Rev. E. J.
 Warthin, Dr. A. S.
 Warthin, Mrs. A. S.
 Waldron, James W.
 Waldron, Mrs. J. W.
 Walker, Marie Louise
 Whitman, Dr. E. L.
 Wiggers, Dr. Carl J.
 Williams, May
 Vaughan, Dr. V. C.
 Vaughan, Mrs. V. C.

COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee:

Chairman, Dr. V. C. Vaughan
 Professor J. W. Glover
 Miss Alice Crocker
 Mrs. Henry Adams
 Dr. A. W. Hewlett
 Rev. C. S. Patton
 Dr. A. S. Warthin.

Committee on Schools:

Chairman, Mrs. E. L. Emerson
 Dr. E. K. Herdman
 Dr. I. D. Loree
 Mrs. Josephine Griffiths
 Presidents of Mothers' Clubs.

Committee on Membership:

Chairman, Dr. J. F. Breakey
 Mr. J. W. Booth
 Mr. Jerry Ryan
 Mr. Walter Mack

Rev. A. L. Nicklas
Mr. Hiscock
Mr. S. W. Clarkson
Mr. H. J. Brown
Mr. Dan Zimmerman
Rev. H. A. Brauer
Mr. George Wahr
Mr. J. E. Beal
Mrs. Wait, Pres. Fed. Charities.

Blue Star Day Committee:

Honorary Chairman, Mayor Walz
Executive Chairman, Miss Alice Crocker
Miss Charlotte Walker
Mrs. Victor C. Vaughan
Mrs. Henry C. Adams
Dr. F. R. Waldron
Carl H. Smith
J. P. Bird
Mrs. John Lawrence
Miss Annie Condon
Mrs. Louis P. Hall
Dr. James W. Glover
Mrs. G. W. Patterson
Miss Dean
Mr. Ottmar Eberbach
Mr. Walter Mack
Mr. G. H. Ray
Mr. H. W. Douglas
Mrs. Wm. Wait
Dr. A. S. Warthin

Committee on Educational Matters:

Chairman, Mrs. G. W. Patterson
Mrs. Griffiths
Miss Dean

Committee on Publicity:

Dr. Smithies.

Committee on Placards:

Dr. Glover
Dr. Warthin

Committee on Sanatorium:

Dr. V. C. Vaughan
Miss Alice Crocker
Mrs. Henry Adams
Dr. A. W. Hewlett
Dr. A. S. Warthin

Relief Committee:

Chairman, Miss Alice Crocker
Mrs. Louis P. Hall
Mrs. A. W. Hewlett

The Ann Arbor Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis has had a most active and successful year in the prosecution of the anti-tuberculosis campaign in Ann Arbor. Through its officers, lectures and talks have been given in the Ann Arbor churches, Y. M. C. A., University, Schools, and various clubs. The anti-spitting campaign has been pushed with vigor; the common drinking cup banished from the University and schools; and a vigorous campaign of education carried on. Efforts to secure a clean city with clean side-walks, and freedom from the dust-nuisance are in active prosecution. The Association will attempt to secure the passage of ordinances protecting food stuffs from exposure to dust and flies. The most successful sale of Easter stamps was made in this town, Ann Arbor purchasing twice as many as the city (Grand Rapids) purchasing the next highest number. The stamp sale amounted to \$149.37.

The most successful Tag Day held in any town, taking into consideration the ratio of population to the amount secured, was held November 17, 18. Houses were tagged on November 17 and the general tagging was carried out on the 18th. The house tags were large posters, bearing the words "We are helping to fight Tuberculosis." In the center of the poster was the State emblem, the blue star in a white circle. The street collection was carried out in a most dignified manner. Individuals were not accosted but given the chance to make a voluntary offering and no second contribution was asked from any one wearing a tag. The total amount collected on these days was \$2,454.70.

EXAMPLES OF WORK.

The following extract is from the Ann Arbor Times-News, Nov. 20, 1909:

(By Dr. A. S. Warthin.)

"Tuberculosis can be exterminated if the human race is willing to act upon the knowledge given it by medical science. But it never will be exterminated until this knowledge becomes the possession of every man, woman and child in every community of the world. When society as a whole knows the facts it must prove its right to existence by acting in accord with them. At the present time the chief work in the fight against disease and death must of necessity be a campaign of education. The message of modern medicine that the infectious diseases are unnecessary and preventable must be brought home to every member of the social body with such con-

viction that to know will mean to act in accordance with that knowledge. This is the problem we must first solve in our efforts against tuberculosis: to see that every one understands the facts and acts upon them.

Ann Arbor has especial duties of its own growing out of this main problem. Over 5,000 young people are entrusted to its care; for their health and happiness it is to a large extent responsible and this great responsibility it cannot evade. Particularly in this fight against tuberculosis can it do much, not only in protecting these young people while they are within its walls, but in so educating them in the practical knowledge of health and the fight against disease, that when they leave us they will go out to establish other centers of education and good example. A great university town should be a leader in such matters, it should not be the last to fall into line. How much has this city done to protect the health of the students whose presence in it is the chief reason for its existence?

Consider for a moment—out of the 5,000 students here at the present time it is extremely likely, according to the general death rate, that a large number—probably more than 500—will die of tuberculosis, a disease that is wholly unnecessary. And to a very large extent the infection will have occurred in early life, before the student days or during them. What can Ann Arbor do to lessen the probable number of deaths occurring in students who live here for four years or more?

1st. Enforce the anti-spitting ordinance. The chief means of spread of tuberculosis as well as of pneumonia, colds, influenza, etc., is spitting. If spitting in public places can be stopped we shall have gone a very great distance in the fight against tuberculosis with hope of ultimate victory. Spitting means consumption. Enforce this fact upon every citizen of Ann Arbor. Placard everywhere—arrest and fine offenders. Has one single attempt ever been made by the police of Ann Arbor to enforce this ordinance? When the streets are impassable we may be arrested if we ride wheels upon the sidewalks but the spread of disease-germs goes on without interference. Few may be killed or injured by the former, but many by the latter. We have no conception of true values, and we must be educated so that we can see things in their true proportions. When we are so educated we shall insist that the matters affecting the life and health of the community are the matters of first importance, and we shall enforce them in the order of their value.

2nd. Next to spitting, the use of milk and milk-products from tuberculous cows is probably the most important source of tuberculous infection. The milk supply of Ann Arbor should be obtained from sources absolutely free of such disease. The tuberculin test and the killing of diseased animals should be insisted upon by the

citizens of this county. A new state law provides for the proper reimbursement of the owner of such diseased cattle.

3rd. All food supplies should be protected from dust and dirt. The exposure to street-dust of any food-article, such as bread, cake, pies, etc., that cannot be washed, should be prohibited by ordinance.

4th. Dry sidewalks in winter and early spring will do much to lessen the prevalence of "colds" and consequently of subsequent tuberculous infections. The disgraceful condition of our sidewalks at certain periods of the year is undoubtedly directly responsible for disease and death among our students and citizens.

It is often impossible to reach the campus without wet feet or damp skirts. At such times there are veritable epidemics of "colds," bronchitis and tonsillitis. Aside from the economic waste of the student's time, these infections lower the body's resistance and prepare the way for tubercle bacilli.

5th. On the other hand, in dry weather, we have an equally dangerous condition. The sandy character of our soil favors dust formation, and clouds of dust sweep some of our streets almost constantly, particularly since the increase in the number of automobiles. Under the present conditions the automobile becomes, on streets like Washtenaw avenue, an instrument for the spreading of disease, aside from the general discomfort caused. All of this can be easily avoided. It is not necessary to banish the automobile; paved streets can be cleaned and sprinkled, gravel streets can be oiled. In the cause of the fight against disease we should demand a dustless city. The tax-rate in Ann Arbor is high enough to provide these ordinary comforts of life for its citizens.

6th. We should see that every teacher in the Ann Arbor schools is prepared and willing to teach the elements of hygiene and preventive medicine. The law of 1895 should be obeyed. Proper modern text-books should be required. In the case of the university, teachers properly qualified for this most important work should alone receive a teacher's diploma. We must see that every school child in the state is taught the most important facts concerning the prevention of disease. Ann Arbor should be a leader in this work, provide exhibits for the schools and also for the townspeople illustrating the modes of transmission of the common diseases and the method of their prevention. In the education of our children along these lines of prevention and conservation lie our main hopes of success in this campaign. Our best efforts should, therefore, be directed along educational lines.

7th. Abolish the common drinking cups. They are now illegal.

8th. Take care of the tuberculous poor. See that the county or state provides proper accommodation for both incipient and advanced cases.

9th. Enforce the tuberculosis law passed this year.

10th. Ask the city to furnish a district nurse whose business it shall be to seek out infectious cases among the people, to report them and see that they are segregated.

11th. Push the educational campaign until every man, woman, and child in Ann Arbor is doing his best to drive disease from the city, and to make it the best place of residence in the state. Join the local and state association and aid actively in bringing about the reforms outlined above. It rests with you, citizens of Ann Arbor, to make your home town the foremost city in the state in the protection and conservation of the health and happiness of its citizens."

With the money obtained on this Tag Day the association plans to start a tuberculosis sanatorium in Ann Arbor which it is hoped can be allied with the University Medical Department in such a way that the cases of tuberculosis coming to the University Hospital can be transferred to proper quarters for treatment; further, to provide a place for treatment of cases coming from Ann Arbor and Washtenaw County. The local society is now looking for a suitable site for a sanatorium.

The services of a Visiting Nurse for needy tuberculous cases in Ann Arbor has been secured by co-operating with the A. A. Visiting Nurse Association, and a number of cases aided.

About \$100.00 were expended in providing nurse, and building a porch for a young girl suffering from active tuberculosis. This patient was finally admitted to Howell, where she has gained 30 pounds and greatly improved. Financial aid has also been extended to other patients.

Through the efforts of the Association an important movement has been instituted in the University with reference to the protection and conservation of the physical health of the students. A Committee on University Sanitation has been appointed and the following health resolutions passed by the University Senate:

UNIVERSITY SANITARY REGULATIONS.

1. Spitting on the walks of the campus, steps of any University building, or in the halls, recitation, lecture, or any other rooms of any University building, is hereby forbidden, and violation of this rule will render the offender liable to suspension from the University. All officers and employees of the University are required to obey this rule. It shall be the duty of the members of the faculties and of all employees of the University, to report to the President of the University all violations of this rule, so far as it pertains to spitting on the walks of the campus, and to the Dean of the Department in control of the building in which such violation may be observed.

2. Any student with a chronic cough may be required by the

Dean of his Department to furnish said Dean with a statement from the Hygienic laboratory, from one of the hospitals, or from some legally qualified physician, as to the bacteriological condition of his sputum. Any officer or employee of the University with a chronic cough may be required by the President to furnish him with a statement similar to the foregoing. Bacteriological examinations of sputum for students and employees of the University will be made free of charge, at the Hygienic laboratory, or at either of the hospitals. Students found infected may be permitted to continue as students, provided they live according to certain rules which will be furnished such students. All students are earnestly advised to submit themselves to careful physical examination once each semester. Such examination will be made at the hospitals free of charge.

3. The Directors of the gymnasia are requested to make thorough physical examination of each and every student entering the gymnasia, and to refer any and all suspected cases of communicable diseases to either of the hospitals, or to some legally qualified physician, and also to report such students to the Dean of the Department to which they belong. Furthermore, it is required that when a locker is transferred from one student to another, before such a transfer it shall be thoroughly disinfected.

4. Any student suspected of having any infectious disease must, upon the request of the Dean of his department, submit himself to examination at one of the hospitals, or at the hands of some legally qualified physician, and must bring to the Dean of his department a statement of his condition. Refusal or neglect to comply with this request shall be deemed sufficient cause for suspension from the University. Any officer or employee of the University suspected of having any infectious disease must upon the request of the President, submit himself to examination at one of the hospitals, or at the hands of some legally qualified physician, and must bring to the president a statement of his condition.

5. No common drinking cup shall be used in a University building, or anywhere else on the campus.

6. Once a week a bacteriological examination of the Ann Arbor water supply shall be made at the Hygienic laboratory, and a report of each such examination shall be filed with the Secretary of the University.

7. Should the Ann Arbor water supply be at any time, in the opinion of the Sanitary Committee of the Senate, dangerously contaminated, the Sanitary Committee shall request the Secretary of the University to post notices that the water is infected, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to comply with this request.

8. The President of the University shall appoint from the members of the Senate a standing committee on University Sanitation, and it shall be the duty of said Committee to see that these

rules are enforced, and to report any defects of sanitation coming to their knowledge to the Senate Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GARDNER S. WILLIAMS,
Secretary, Senate Council.

The co-operation of the University in the Michigan Anti-tuberculosis Campaign has also been secured and the State Association has been given headquarters in the Medical Building. The Ann Arbor Association has its headquarters in the same office. Here an exhibit of anti-tuberculosis placards, literature, sputum cups, dustless mops, window tents, paper dishes, drinking fountain cups, etc., is on view and visitors are gladly welcomed.

During the week of December 13th, the State Exhibit was put on view in the City Y. M. C. A., and was largely attended. Educational lectures were given during the evenings.

LETTER SENT TO ANN ARBOR CITIZENS.

*The Ann Arbor Association for the Prevention and
Relief of Tuberculosis.*

Ann Arbor, Michigan, Dec. 10, '09.

Dear Sir:

During the week of December 13, as you are doubtless already aware, the State Tuberculosis Exhibit, together with other exhibits from local laboratories, will be held at the City Young Men's Christian Association, East Side of Court-house Square.

The Exhibit is in every way educational. It is designed to meet the needs of all classes of people, particularly those who live amidst surroundings favorable to the development and propagation of pulmonary tuberculosis. It is the earnest desire of the Ann Arbor Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis that every person above the age of six years in the city visit and profit by the Tuberculosis Exhibit.

In order to make this attendance possible we need your help. Cannot we depend upon you to give your ACTIVE personal and moral support to the Exhibit and the movement? Cannot we rely upon you to speak to patients, friends and acquaintances every day with respect to the importance of the Tuberculosis Exhibit and the necessity of their knowing from personal observation how to prevent and combat the disease.

We should be pleased to get your ideas with respect to increasing the popularity of the Exhibit, with regards to better reaching the people who are most concerned in the anti-tuberculosis campaign, and in reference to increasing membership in the Ann Arbor Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis.

Your frequent attendance at the Exhibit is urgently requested.

There are never too many helpers. Your going will give moral support to the movement and will influence others to attend the Exhibit and be benefited thereby.

Yours in the work,
THE ANN ARBOR ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION
AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS,
per Frank Smithies, Chairman,
PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR EXHIBIT.

No Spitting. No Consumption.

Tuberculosis Exhibit Week

FREE EVENING LECTURES

Under the auspices of

THE ANN ARBOR ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF
TUBERCULOSIS

at

CITY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING
(East Side of Court House Square)

PROGRAM

MONDAY EVENING—8 p. m.

"The Present Universal Campaign Against Tuberculosis
and What It Will Accomplish" DR. A. W. HEWLETT

TUESDAY EVENING—8 p. m.

"What the Health Office is Doing to Fight Tuberculosis"
DR. J. F. BREakey

WEDNESDAY EVENING—8 p. m.

"Methods of Infection in Tuberculosis"
DR. J. G. VAN ZWALUENBERG

THURSDAY EVENING—8 p. m.

"Consumption: Resistance to It and How to Increase That
Resistance" DR. FRANK SMITHIES

FRIDAY EVENING—8 p. m.

"Tuberculosis in Children" (Illustrated by Lantern Slides)
DR. D. M. COWIE

SATURDAY EVENING—8 p. m.

Speaker to be announced later, Efforts are being made to
secure a speaker from another city who will describe
what his community is doing to fight tuberculosis.

Please keep this program for reference; attend all the lectures
and bring other people with you. The stamping out of tuberculosis
is an individual problem for your own safety and the good health of
the community. You must do your part.

Tuberculosis is a germ disease—hence it is preventable.

EXAMPLES OF LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED AT EXHIBIT, LECTURES,
CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

Don't Give Consumption to Others
Don't Let Others Give It To You

Consumption is the Most
Common Form of

TUBERCULOSIS

and is a Germ Disease

It is Tuberculosis of the Lungs

"It is in the power of man to cause all germ diseases
to disappear from the world."—Pasteur

NO SPITTING

NO CONSUMPTION

Ann Arbor Association for
the Prevention and Relief
of Tuberculosis

Exhibit City Y. M. C. A.

Week Dec. 13-18.

Admission Free.

CONSUMPTION (*Lung Tuberculosis*)

causes the death of 2600 persons in Michigan each year. Nearly all of these deaths occur in youth or middle life, when the loss to family and friends is most keenly felt. The sickness is long and costly.

Yet Consumption can be Prevented

It is caused by taking into the body, particularly into the lungs, the very small living germs that are coughed up and spit out by consumptives. If the consumptive spits about carelessly on floors or sidewalks, the spit dries and is scattered in dust.

To breathe this dust or to eat food soiled with it causes consumption.

If the consumptive destroys everything he coughs up he will not spread the disease to others.

Advice to the Healthy

Don't spit on the floors or sidewalks. Set the consumptive a good example. When you spit, spit into gutters or into a spittoon.

Live in the open air as much as possible.

Keep the windows open summer and winter, at home and at work, day and night.

Sleep with the windows open; but be sure that the entire body is warmly clad.

Fresh air, whether moist or dry, warm or cold, is good for you. Breathe through your nose. Breathe deeply.

Avoid dust. Avoid dusty occupations. Never stir up dust by dry sweeping. Sprinkle water or moist sawdust, or moist bits of paper over the floor before sweeping. Dusting should be done with a moist cloth.

NEVER NEGLECT a COLD or a COUGH

IF YOU HAVE CONSUMPTION

go to a doctor or to a dispensary. *If you go in time you can be cured.* If you wait until you are so sick that you cannot work any longer, or until you are very weak, it may be too late.

Don't drink whiskey, beer or other intoxicating drinks. They will do you no good, because they give you false strength and in the end ruin the stomach and the appetite for food, and make it harder for you to get well.

Don't smoke.

Don't waste your money on patent medicines nor advertised cures. Avoid doctors who advertise.

GOOD FOOD and REST in the OPEN AIR are the best cures.

Don't kiss people.

Protect your family and others from the disease by destroying everything you cough up. You will at the same time protect yourself from breathing the same consumptive germs again.

Spit into pieces of paper or paper handkerchiefs and burn them in the stove. Don't swallow spit.

Have your own dishes, etc. Brush your teeth and wash your hands before eating.

Don't cough, sneeze, laugh, or talk loudly close to another's face, because small droplets of spit carry germs and others may get consumption from you.

Don't cough without holding a paper handkerchief or piece of cotton or gauze over your mouth. Burn these articles before they dry.

Don't sleep in the same bed with anyone else, and if possible, not in the same room.

The Careful and Clean Consumptive is Not Dangerous to those with whom he lives or works.

If you want any information about tuberculosis—ask us and we will try and get it for you. If you want working plans for making the shack shown in this exhibit—ask us and we will give them to you.

Advice and help are FREE.

If you want to become a part of the world-wide movement against tuberculosis, pay One Dollar at this booth and become a member of the

*ANN ARBOR ASSOCIATION FOR THE
PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF
TUBERCULOSIS*

But to get help you don't have to become a member.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Sunday Afternoon, 4:00 o'clock, Medical Building.

PROGRAMME

Introduction	Pres. C. S. Patton
What Other Cities Have Accomplished	Dr. A. S. Warthin
What Ann Arbor Should Do	Dr. V. C. Vaughan
Presentation of Plan to Society	

Discussion.

Discussed by: Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Breakey, Mr. Mack, Mayor Walz, Mr. Glover, Dr. Cowie, Dr. Smithies, Dr. Nancrede, Mrs. Adams, Dr. Hinsdale, and Dr. Burrett.

Voted on Plan to send to the Regents.

Election of officers for the year: President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Executive Committee, twenty Directors.

AU SABLE.

Chairman, Dr. John J. FitzGerald.

Conducted Easter stamp sale.

April 7, 1909.

Dr. A. S. Warthin,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dear Doctor:—I feel rather guilty for not answering your letters before, also for not accomplishing something along the line of organizing a local society at this place.

The facts are simply these: I did not work very hard, also I was not able to get enough sufficiently interested to get their support. However, I am about to organize a society and I feel quite sure of strong support as I now have the attention of a portion of the better class of our people who have pledged their support.

I received the Easter stamps and am doing well in disposing of same. You shall be able to hear from me in the near future, and I hope to be able to report a large progressive society.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN J. FITZGERALD.

A letter received from Mrs. George McNichol in May stated that The Ladies Club of Au Sable were to take up the study of the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

BAD AXE.

Chairman, Dr. W. T. Herrington.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. Nothing more accomplished.

BANGOR.

Chairman, Dr. N. A. Williams.

Easter stamps returned. No sale. Letter received stating that Dr. Williams had moved to Ann Arbor. Nothing accomplished in Bangor.

BATTLE CREEK.

Secretary, Dr. Charles E. Stewart.

Stamps returned. No sale.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Report for 1909 of the Battle Creek Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The first Battle Creek Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis was organized April 28, 1905. The Society was well organized, and was patronized by many of the foremost citizens.

The work for several months was carried on very enthusiastically, numerous public meetings were held at which the public generally had an opportunity to learn from persons of authority the facts relating to the prevention and cure of Tuberculosis. Much good was accomplished by this means.

For some reason these activities gradually ceased until comparatively little was being accomplished and it was not until Feb. 16, 1909, that active operations were again resumed; on this date a banquet was tendered the Association by the Battle Creek Sanitarium. On this occasion about two hundred were in attendance, many of whom became active members of the Association, pledging their support and encouraging active operations on the part of the society. At this time the following officers were elected:

President, C. M. Ranger

Vice-President, Jno. I. Gibson

Secretary, Charles E. Stewart

Treasurer, Chas. W. Wheelock

Through the efforts of the Woman's League, Dr. Vaughan of Ann Arbor gave an illustrated lecture on the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis in the Sanitarium Gymnasium. This practical and highly educational lecture was attended by about 600 persons, many of whom were impressed with the necessity of becoming identified with the great movement which was being inaugurated for the purpose of educating the public generally on the subject of tuberculosis. Dr. Vaughan's lecture was an inspiration to all who heard it, and had much to do in encouraging the newly reorganized society to lend its best efforts in behalf of this educational movement.

Recognizing the importance of education in connection with the work to be done, the Society appointed a Press Committee whose duty it was to solicit the interests of our city papers in this phase of the work, and the results have been very gratifying.

The interest of the local medical society—The Battle Creek Medical Club—was secured and as a result a public meeting was held on Thursday evening, April 1, at which time there was given a symposium on Tuberculosis in which Drs. H. A. Powers, A. F. Kingsley, W. H. Haughey, Thos. Zelinsky and Mr. Fred Gage took part; the symposium was highly instructive and was well received.

Our Society is fortunate to have Mr. C. M. Ranger, a member of the State Board of Health, as president. Through his efforts we secured the State Exhibit which was on exhibition in our city for three days. During this time some 3000 persons had the opportunity of studying this highly educational feature of the work. The expenses incurred in securing this exhibit were defrayed by the money secured from the sale of the Blue Star badges.

Another important feature of our work is the visiting nurse. Through the kindness of the Battle Creek Sanitarium we have the privilege of securing without cost the services of trained nurses who are always ready to visit the homes and give whatever instruction is necessary in matters pertaining to the welfare of the patient, the family and the public. This method is of the greatest importance, as it brings the nurse in direct contact with the persons afflicted and makes it a personal matter. Frequently the importance of the subject cannot be impressed upon the patient and family in any other way.

Our society has also investigated and made a study of the sanitary conditions of some of our public buildings, and have had occasion through the proper authorities to call to the attention of the city council certain defects which endangered the health of the occupants.

At a recent meeting plans were laid for an aggressive winter campaign and at present plans are being formulated for the holding of a mass meeting in the interests of the society; at this time it is

expected that our membership, which now numbers sixty-two, will be materially increased.

CHAS. E. STEWART, Secretary.

List of Paid Members of the Battle Creek Anti-Tuberculosis

Association.

Alice A. Markey	Fred W. Gage
George H. Murphy	Mrs. W. H. Eldred
Dr. C. C. Landon	J. H. Hall
Dr. T. Zelinsky	C. M. Ranger
F. W. Dunning	L. W. Robinson
W. J. Foster	Rev. W. H. Phelps
E. H. Decker	Mrs. G. B. Willard
J. W. Gordon	H. R. Haxton
W. L. Shuart	Dr. J. F. Morse
Dr. R. H. Harris	Mrs. I. L. Stone
Dr. A. S. Kimball	Dr. J. H. Kellogg
J. W. Hamilton	Dr. H. W. Harvey
E. D. Austin	Dr. S. E. Barnhart
Rev. C. E. Hoag	W. W. Brigden
Effie Tyrrell	John I. Gibson
C. H. Wheelock	J. H. Brown
E. L. Markey	Dr. H. A. Powers
Dr. W. H. Riley	Samuel A. Howes
C. F. McKensie	Dr. M. A. Mortinson
Chas. A. Baker	Dr. Carrie S. Staines
Mrs. F. W. Dunning	George B. Dolliver
George B. Willard	M. W. Wentworth
Rev. G. W. Buckley	Dr. A. F. Kingsley
L. D. Hobbs	Dr. Jean W. Morse
F. H. Starkey	Chas. M. Roe
Dr. J. C. Brown	Dr. Elizabeth K. Harris
Mrs. A. S. Kimball	Dr. W. N. Putnam
Mrs. H. W. Harvey	Mrs. H. Ellis
Mrs. E. D. Austin	Maud J. Vollmer
Miss Ada Cox	Dr. Myrtle B. Hudson
Dr. C. E. Stewart	Dr. L. E. Vandervoort

Total amount paid.....\$62.00

Remitted for State work—

March 17, 1909.....\$29.00

December 20, 1909 2.00—\$31.00

BAY CITY.

Chairman: Dr. John McLurg.

Letters received from Dr. McLurg stating progress of work.
Easter stamps returned. No sale.

Dr. A. S. Warthin,

June 23, 1909.

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dear Doctor:—We are just completing our permanent organization for Bay County Anti-Tuberculosis Society. Everything points to a large membership. We are aiming at 1000.

What is necessary for us to do to join the State Association and what is the fee? As soon as our incorporation papers are back we will begin to work and I would like this information to lay before our Society.

Sincerely,

F. E. RUGGLES, M. D., Secretary.

No further report.

BELDING.

Chairman: Dr. William Bell.

After considerable work Dr. Bell succeeded in effecting the organization of a local society. A meeting was held May 19th, and the following officers elected:

President, Dr. Bell

1st Vice-President, Rev. Jackson

2nd Vice-President, F. A. Bush

Secretary, Dr. Marjory Orr

Treasurer, Miss Ethel Kennedy.

A lively stamp sale was conducted.

BELLAIRE.

Chairman: Dr. William A. Evans.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. Dr. Evans expressed his regret that no report had been received from Bellaire and said that he hoped that a local organization might be realized during the month of April. Nothing further heard.

BENTON HARBOR.

Chairman: Dr. Fred R. Belknap.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. Letter stating that efforts were being made for a lecture. No further report.

BESSEMER.

Chairman: Dr. Frank R. Loope.

March 4, 1909.

Dr. Aldred Warthin,

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dear Doctor:—In compliance with your request of some time ago, a petition was circulated and received the signature of all the business men of our city to whom I presented it, urging the passage of an Anti-Tuberculosis bill. The Supervisors of Gogebic County

also passed resolutions not only urging the passage of such a bill, but the building of a Tuberculosis Hospital in the Upper Peninsula. These were forwarded to Representatives at Lansing. Since that time I have been unable to get a quorum present until yesterday, when an Executive Committee of seven members were elected and they in turn elected the following officers:

President, Dr. F. R. Loope
1st Vice-President, Dr. Ernest H. Madajisky
2nd Vice-President, John Holland, City Mayor
Treasurer, Iver Hagen
Secretary, William S. Baird.

I am making collections and will forward you completed list together with check as soon as possible. We are very anxious for literature and all information you can give us on this subject.

I am assured the passage of an Anti-Spitting Ordinance by our City Council.

Yours truly,

FRANK R. LOOPE, M. D.

No further report received.

No report of stamp sale. Stamps not returned.

BIG RAPIDS.

Chairman: Dr. L. S. Griswold.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. Lecture given by Dr. A. S. Warthin of Ann Arbor in April. No report of local work

BIRMINGHAM.

Chairman: Dr. J. L. Campbell.

Stamps returned. No sale. Letters to Dr. Raynale were returned with the information that he had moved. Letters sent to Dr. Campbell received the reply that he was willing to organize a local society and believed that one would be formed soon. Nothing further heard as yet.

BLISSFIELD.

Chairman: Dr. Mary E. Newcomb.

Conducted Easter stamp sale Letter received later saying that it was impossible for her to do anything and referring to Dr. R. M. Eccles. Letter was written to Dr. Eccles in November but received no reply.

CADILLAC.

Chairman: Dr. B. H. McMullen.

Organization effected February 16th, 1910.

President, Mrs. Delos Diggins

Vice-President, Mrs. C. E. Miller.

Secretary, Mrs. Joe Smith

Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Knowlton.

They report fifty members and are aiming at 1000 members for their society. Plans are being made for a lecture soon. Easter stamp sale conducted.

CARO.

Secretary: Mrs. Ida M. Ryan.

Conducted Easter stamp sale.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Caro, Michigan, December 7th, 1909.

Dr. A. S. Warthin,

State Secretary of Society for Prevention and Relief
of Tuberculosis.

Dear Doctor:—Your communication at hand re. State meeting. The Caro Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis was organized May 28th, 1909—

President, Dr. Frederick P. Bender

1st Vice-President, Rev. Howard A. Field

2nd Vice-President—Mr. E. E. Fell

Secretary, Mrs. Ida M. Ryan

Treasurer, Rev. William A. Corkery

—with about eighty names on the lists. During the year, the Society has confined its efforts to local work and the spreading of information through the County. Through the courtesy of the Tuscola Co. Medical Society Dr. A. S. Warthin gave a lecture on the subject, illustrated by numerous stereopticon slides, which was listened to with great interest.

At the County Fair, a rest booth was erected and during the four days, trained nurses were in charge, and distributed large quantities of literature to people who were here from all over the County. The nurses also explained the purpose of the Society and explained the need of an organized effort to drive out Tuberculosis from our country. A Blue Star Day was held in the summer and while the contributions were small, it is hoped that next year the people will be educated up to the point of the necessity of giving more generously. Altogether the Caro Society is in a fairly pros-

perous condition and it is hoped to accomplish much more next year.

The President or Secretary will represent the Society at Ann Arbor.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. L. M. Ryan)

143 W. Burnside St.

IDA M. RYAN,

Sec'y of Caro Society.

List of Caro members:

Dr. Frederick P. Bender	Mrs. F. O. Watrous
Mrs. F. B. Bender	Mr. Healy D. Clark
Dr. Chas. McLean	Mrs. H. D. Clark
Dr. L. Matt Ryan	Mr. Hiram Howell
Mrs. L. M. Ryan	Mrs. Maude Purdy
Dr. W. A. Stuart	Mr. Louis Wean
Mrs. W. A. Stuart	Mrs. Louis Wean
Dr. T. J. Fritz	Mr. Richard M. Ross
Mrs. T. J. Fritz	Mrs. R. M. Ross
Dr. W. S. Fritz	Mr. Edward E. Gurney
Rev. Howard A. Field	Mrs. E. E. Gurney
Mrs. H. A. Field	Mr. Henry Parker
Rev. Wm. M. Corkery	Mrs. Henry Parker
Rev. W. R. Blackford	Mr. Henry P. Bush
Miss Agnes L. Gilbert	Mrs. Henry P. Bush
Wm. H. Bechtel	Mr. E. O. Spalding
Mrs. C. E. Copp	Mrs. E. O. Spalding
Mr. Frank Dyer	Mr. Chas. Spalding
Mrs. Frank Dyer	Mrs. Chas. Spalding
Mr. Otto Clough	Mr. Ernest V. Silverthorne
Miss Emma Luce	Mrs. E. V. Silverthorne
Mr. Orlo S. Pattison	Mr. E. H. Streeter
Mrs. Orlo S. Pattison	Mrs. E. H. Streeter
Mr. James W. Bullen	Mr. Geo H. Trestain
Mrs. James W. Bullen	Mrs. G. H. Trestain
Mr. Elmer G. Wilsey	Mr. Jos. H. Beckton
Mrs. E. G. Wilsey	Mrs. J. H. Beckton
Mr. Wm. Kellogg	Mr. E. E. Fell
Mrs. W. Kellogg	Mrs. E. E. Fell
Mr. Albert Meredith	Mrs. Chas. Hawley
Mrs. Jno. Herman	Mr. M. H. Vaughn
Mr. Fred Slocum	Mrs. M. H. Vaughn
Mrs. Fred Slocum	Mr. Henry T. Phelps
Miss Cora Gibbs	Mrs. Henry T. Phelps
Mr. Henry Herman	Rev. R. D. Kearns
Mrs. Henry Herman	Mrs. R. D. Kearns
Mr. Robert Reavey	Mr. George Shadley
Mrs. Robert Reavey	Mrs. Geo. Shadley
Mr. Frank Riley	Miss Lucy Watrous
Mrs. Frank Riley	Mrs. Nora Townsend
Mr. A. D. Gallery	Mr. John Bullen
Mrs. A. D. Gallery	Mrs. John Bullen
Mr. F. O. Watrous	

CASSOPOLIS.

Chairman: Dr. George A. Hughes.

Stamps returned. No sale. Dr. Hughes moved from Cassopolis. Nothing accomplished.

CHARLEVOIX.

Chairman: Dr. Robert B. Armstrong.

No report of stamp sale. Stamps not returned.

March 28, 1909.

Dear Doctor Warthin:

I have neglected writing you in regard to the letters sent me by the State Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis, because we have no County Medical Society in this County. The towns are so situated that it is very hard to get about in winter so the local society has disbanded. We are thinking of joining with Emmett County and then getting back into the work. Without the aid of an organization it is exceedingly difficult to accomplish anything, but I will try and see what can be done.

Very truly yours,

R. B. ARMSTRONG.

CHARLOTTE.

Chairman: Dr. W. H. Rand.

Stamp sale conducted. Letter from Dr. Rand referring us to Mrs. Perry.

March 31, 1909.

Dr. A. S. Warthin,

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dear Doctor Warthin:—Your letter asking me to do something for the local work in the anti-tuberculosis movement came duly and I have been waiting opportunity to present the matter to the one club here that I believe will take hold of it to some purpose,—the Sunshine Club, of which Mrs. Edith Jonas is president.

At the regular fortnightly meeting last evening I read your letter and presented the idea of their making it a part of their Sunshine work. It met with very general favor and the president is quite enthusiastic, as it is something that has for some time appealed to her as an important work. They voted to undertake the local work and will be glad to get instructions, etc., from you.

They would like to push the sale of the Easter stamps at once and announce it in papers this week. If you will send a supply of same to Mrs. Edith Jonas, President Sunshine Club, she will see to it and will also be the one for you to communicate with in regard

to the work hereafter here. I will be able to assist through our paper and in various other ways but will work just as a member of the club. This club really stands for a good deal locally in working for others and I feel as if it would be in good hands.

Yours very sincerely,

BELLE M. PERRY.

No report from Mrs. Jonas.

CHEBOYGAN.

Chairman: Dr. D. G. Lanton.

Stamps not returned. No replies to letters.

COLDWATER.

Chairman: Dr. Samuel Schultz.

Stamp sale conducted. Local association formed.

The following is taken from "The Courier," December 15, 1909:

The fact that there were only fifteen persons present at the council rooms, Monday evening, to attend the adjourned meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis movement does not necessarily indicate that the people of Coldwater have no interest in the matter, but is simply another evidence that the people here are perfectly willing that a few persons shall bear all the burden of important forward movements. This is certainly wrong. There is an inspiration in numbers and surely the cause is important, hence everybody should lend the influence of their presence at such public meetings. Don't for one moment imagine this crusade against tuberculosis is a doctor's movement, for it is not; the doctors, however, are willing to join most heartily with the general public in a united effort to fight that dread disease, tuberculosis, which is creating so much misery and suffering throughout the land. The cause is a common one, and people should rally and cordially welcome a movement that has for its object such a commendable cause.

But of the Monday evening meeting. It was called to order by Dr. Samuel Schultz as temporary chairman and Dr. L. W. Howe as temporary secretary.

Dr. W. H. Baldwin on behalf of a committee appointed at the original meeting, submitted a "Prospectus of the Coldwater Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis," including a constitution and by-laws patterned somewhat after similar organizations elsewhere, article 1 of which reads as follows:

The association shall be known as the Coldwater Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The objects shall be:

1. To popularize scientific facts in relation to tuberculosis, and especially to make known the facts that it is a communicable disease,

that its communication may be prevented by the application of proper measures, and that under proper conditions the disease is curable.

2. To make known to the general public the best methods of combatting the spread of tuberculosis.

3. To assist in securing such legislation as may be necessary to aid in the suppression of this great plague.

4. To aid in the establishment of sanatoria for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

5. To set in operation such educational measures as may serve to inform the public respecting the proper judicial and hygienic care of tuberculosis patients in their homes when this is possible.

Article 3 provides for a board of five trustees, and after the adoption of the constitution and by-laws, which by the way, provides that anyone in sympathy with the movement can become a member of the association by the payment of the annual dues of 50 cents. The following gentlemen were elected trustees: Dr. W. H. Baldwin, J. L. Curts, Fr. Hayes, John B. Montgomery, Dr. Samuel Schultz.

The constitution also provides that the following persons shall constitute, ex-officio, an honorary advisory board: Mayor of the city, health officer, superintendent of poor, president of board of education, superintendent of public schools, pastors of the city churches, and one member of each of the local fraternal or social associations, or other philanthropic or public associations.

There is to be a meeting of the State Anti-Tuberculosis Society held at Ann Arbor on Saturday of this week, and John B. Montgomery was elected a delegate to this, but he was unable to accept the honor, because of other duties and Col. Geo. H. Turner has kindly consented to go in his stead.

At this meeting much valuable information can be secured which would very materially assist in the work here.

Within a few days the trustees will meet and complete the organization by electing a full set of officers.

The Courier hopes that when the next public meeting is held here there will be a large attendance on the part of the people, as a manifestation of approval of the movement.

Coldwater, Michigan, January 11, 1910.

Dr. A. S. Warthin,

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dear Doctor:—I am pleased to inform you that we have recently organized an association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis. We organized by electing a board of trustees who elected the officers of the association. We have had one public meeting since perfecting the association which was a very enthusi-

astic one. We also sent a delegate to the recent State meeting held in your city. The officers of the association are:

President, Dr. W. B. Baldwin
Vice-President, Fr. Hayes
Secretary, Miss Kathleen Pratt
Treasurer, Mrs. Walter Kennard.

The board of trustees consists of: Fr. Hayes, Dr. S. Schultz, J. B. Montgomery, J. L. Curts, Dr. W. H. Baldwin.

I send you this report in the absence of our secretary, who is out of the city.

You will probably hear from our secretary "officially" as soon as she returns.

Faternally yours,

W. H. BALDWIN.

DELRAY.

Chairman: Dr. B. G. Monkman.

Letters returned by post office. Attempts to start local work abandoned.

DETROIT.

Secretary: Dr. E. S. Sherrill.

Conducted Easter stamp sale.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

The Detroit Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The officers of the Society are as follows:

President, Mrs. William A. McGraw
Vice-President, Dr. Burt R. Shurly
Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Edwin S. Sherrill
(Additional Trustees,)

Mrs. Philip H. McMillan
Miss Clara E. Dyar
Dr. Henry J. Hartz
Dr. Charles G. Jennings
Mr. Frank B. Leland
Dr. Herbert M. Rich.

With the money raised on Tuberculosis Charity Day (June 9th, 1908), reference to which was made in the last report, work has been continued by the Society in several directions. Additional funds were placed in our treasury by Tuberculosis Blue Star Day (June 9th, 1909), financially a more successful day than June 9th,

1908; \$14,240.66 were collected. From a tabulated statement of expenditures to Oct. 1st, 1909, a good idea is obtained of the use to which the money has been put.

Committee expenses (stationery, postage, typewriting).....	\$ 266.85
Educational work (printing, exhibits, lectures).....	1027.55
Visiting Tuberculosis Nurses (salaries, food supplies, supplies for nursing)	7670.91
Pavilion for City Hospital	1966.60
	<hr/>
	\$10931.91

It will be observed that the work of the visiting tuberculosis nurses has been an important feature. At the annual meeting of the Society held in May, 1909, the following summary of their work was presented.

Professional visits	1475
Visits of investigation and instruction and distribution of supplies	3093
Dispensary visits	122
New Patients	280
Discharged	54
Deaths	69
Milk tickets issued (quarts)	4813
Eggs (dozens) supplied	1477

The following information was given concerning the 280 cases:

Arrested	5
Improved	64
Condition not changed	142
Died	69
	<hr/>
	280

A very interesting statement is that which records the attitude of the patients towards the instruction given. This emphasizes the need for educational work.

Careful cases	55
Fairly careful	96
Careless	102
Grossly careless	27
	<hr/>
	280

The Visiting Tuberculosis Nurses are paid a salary of \$75.00 per month and car fare. It may be a matter of interest to give the rules governing the work of the Nurses.

Information and Rules for Nurses.

Nurses eligible for tuberculosis work must be graduates of high standing from a good General Hospital. They are accepted on trial for two months with pay. A month's notice is required of a nurse when she wishes to terminate her engagement. The committee gives a month's notice when requesting a resignation, but it reserves the right to dismiss for cause without such notice.

The daily hours of duty are from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., with one hour for luncheon. One-half day off duty is allowed weekly.

The nurses are required to report every morning to the head nurse at 924 Brush Street.

Each nurse is responsible for her own district on Sunday. Visits on Sunday are required only in a case where a day's absence would be an inconvenience to the patient.

Nurses are given one month's vacation each year on full pay. The time is intended for rest, and they are pledged not to pursue their profession during that time.

The nurses and the nursery service are under the direction and superintendence of the Visiting Nurses' Association. The nurses are required to wear the uniform of the Association.

The special duties of the nurses are as follows:

To be responsible for the personal cleanliness and care of their patients, and of the sick-room.

To teach the patients how to follow the doctor's advice.

To teach them how to care for themselves.

To teach them prevention of the spread of tuberculosis.

To find new patients, particularly early and suspicious cases.

To teach patients the value of hospitals, and to be willing to use them.

To register all tubercular patients with the Board of Health.

To report all houses for fumigation after death or removal of patients.

To report unsanitary premises.

To teach the public to safeguard itself by the enforcement of laws provided for its safety.

The nurses must secure from the family physician the diagnosis of all new cases they find or have brought to their notice. If there is no family doctor they must advise them to go to a dispensary. If the patients are unable to go to the dispensary the Society will furnish a physician free of charge.

For the special night work, or for patients requiring constant attention, emergency nurses may be called at the discretion of the Superintendent. Emergency nurses shall receive their instruction

from the head nurse, and shall report to her at the termination of their service.

Nurses shall give no money to patients, but they may order immediate relief when necessary in the form of food, coal, etc., to the value of \$5.00 within one month.

A written record of every case must be made daily, and reported in duplicate monthly.

The nurses must keep an account of all articles which they lend to their patients and see that they are returned to the closet clean and in good order.

It has been urged by many members that the Society adopt a plan of work. Dr. Herbert M. Rich was requested to present suggestions; the report was received and part of it has been accepted. In outline the report is as follows:

A.—Outline for development of anti-tuberculosis work—

1. Educational Department, Sub-Committees, school factories, public meetings, press, printing.
2. Dispensary.
3. Visiting Tuberculosis Nurses' Department.
4. Night Camp.
5. Day Camp.
6. Tuberculosis Classes.
7. Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

B.—Plan for strengthening the organization of the Society—

1. Permanent paid general secretary.
2. Membership Committee.
3. Finance Committee.
4. Monthly Bulletin.
5. A Cabinet.

Division A. has been adopted and work along the lines suggested is under way. Division B. was laid on the table for consideration at a later time. The Society already has a very efficient membership committee, Mrs. Charles P. Larned, chairman, which has added fully 100 names to our membership.

Other lines of activity since the last report of the Association, on the part of the Society, are made plain in the following items from the History of the Society.

Plea for Playgrounds and for a Better Building Ordinance.

Mrs. McGraw and Mrs. Arthur appeared before the Board of Estimates to urge liberal appropriations for playgrounds and for the enforcement of a better building ordinance. A committee con-

sisting of Dr. Charles T. McClintock, chairman, Rev. A. H. Barr, Rabbi Franklin, Dr. Herbert M. Rich, Mr. J. S. Rogers, Mr. W. B. Stratton, Dr. A. G. Studer and Mr. W. G. Williamson, have had conferences with reference to an ordinance and the following letter shows what the chairman of the committee desires to accomplish.

Detroit, Mich., July 29, 1909.

Mrs. W. A. McGraw,
Grosse Pointe Farms.

My Dear Mrs. McGraw:—It seems to me that the things we could reasonably ask for of the Council, to be incorporated with the Building Commission ordinance are these: That in the future in every building erected in the city of Detroit each and every room intended to be used for living or sleeping apartments shall not be less than eight feet in height with a floor area of not less than eighty square feet; shall have a window or windows opening directly into the outside air, the glazed surface of such window or windows to be not less than one-tenth of the floor area.

Second—that every building erected in Detroit outside of the fire limits, which is intended or used for living or sleeping apartments shall be placed not less than fifteen feet back from the sidewalk and not closer than five feet to the side lot lines, except in those cases where the side of the building is on a street or alley, and in no place to be closer than ten feet to the adjoining building.

I think we might advocate, although there would probably be no change to get it incorporated in this ordinance, that for the future there should be no double houses or terraces built outside of the fire limits. It is more than likely that the ordinance, as now prepared by the Building Commission, will contain the essentials of the first provision above, and, while you are preparing to attack the Council, I would like again to suggest an ordinance requiring that landlords, before rerenting apartments or dwellings, shall furnish the lessee with a certificate that said building or apartment had been disinfected according to the rules and regulations of the Board of Health. I am sending a copy of this to Mr. Stratton.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. T. MCCLINTOCK.

The Red Cross Christmas Stamp.

It was a generous thought that prompted Jacob Riis to tell in his magazine article the story of the use of the stamp in Denmark for raising money and to urge the adoption of the plan in this country. The suggestion met a ready response and the National Red Cross now makes a feature of the Red Cross Christmas Stamp for work against tuberculosis. The plan is now so generally followed that the Tuberculosis Societies take charge of the sale of the stamps.

for example, the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute in 1908 realized \$9,152.70.

Members of the Detroit Society who visited the International Congress on Tuberculosis at Washington in 1908, brought home knowledge of the methods pursued. At the suggestion of Mrs. William A. McGraw, the Red Cross and the Detroit Society co-operated in the sale. The unexpected demand for stamps made delay in issuing the stamps and some loss of sales on this account resulted. This was an experience common to several cities, the late delivery of stamps being responsible for failure to sell and consequently for having left on hand a considerable number.

As headquarters for the sale the committee were generously granted offices on the ground floor of their building by the Union Trust Company.

Those in active charge of the work were members of both the Red Cross and the Detroit Society. The committees were Sidney T. Miller, Ralph M. Dyar, Emory W. Clark, officers of the Red Cross; Mrs. R. McD. Campau, Sales; Mrs. E. D. Stair, Publicity; Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Educational Work; Mrs. C. P. Larned, Advertising; Mrs. William A. McGraw, Chairman of Co-operative Tuberculosis Stamp Committee. Ladies assisting in the sale were Mrs. George E. Kerwin, Mrs. W. R. Chittick, Mrs. Willard E. Warner, Mrs. Walter S. Russel, Mrs. C. C. Morrison, Mrs. Guy L. Kiefer, Miss Doyle, Miss Ducey, Miss Dyar, Miss Pessano, Mrs. Marx, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Chesebrough, Mrs. Emma Edwards. The Stations for the sale of these stamps were opened all over the city, including a station in the Post Office, near the sending out window, in the drug stores, in the department stores and the news stands. Large lots of these stamps were bought by different stores and put on each package sent out. Mr. J. L. Hudson was the first to order \$100.00 worth.

This movement had the hearty co-operation of the press, which advertised the sale of Christmas Stamps every extensively, giving splendid cartoons. The receipts from the sale of stamps amounted to \$4,175.21. Of this amount about \$1,200 came from Mrs. George E. Kerwin's Committee on Factories, and a considerable amount from Mrs. Kiefer's Committee on Schools. From the Red Cross Treasurer's report the selling expenses, including \$500.00 for the stamps, were \$819.66. \$1,996.60 was given for shack on the city ground on Hamilton Boulevard for the accommodation of eight patients. There is a balance of \$1,358.95 in the stamp fund.

Realizing the interest which the public would be taking in the subject at the time when everybody was buying a Red Cross Christmas Stamp for Tuberculosis work, the Society circulated pamphlets and posters giving information in regard to tuberculosis. These were marked on the top with a large Red Cross explaining the con-

nection between the Red Cross Christmas Stamp and Tuberculosis work.

*Visit and Address from Her Excellency, the Countess
of Aberdeen.*

It was known that Lady Aberdeen was attending the International Council of Women in Toronto, and an invitation was extended to her to come to Detroit to speak on Anti-Tuberculosis work. Sir William Thompson, who accompanied Her Excellency, came to Detroit to perfect arrangements and sought out his friend, Dr. Frank T. F. Stephenson in Detroit. Dr. Stephenson rendered most efficient service in all the preparations which followed. With Dr. Henry J. Hartz he planned a dinner to Sir William Thompson, attended by about twenty of the leading physicians of the city. This was on the evening of the address by Lady Aberdeen at the Art Museum and the physicians occupied the stage, was most interesting in describing anti-tuberculosis work in Ireland, to which she gives much attention. One of her most striking phrases was "We want to lay it on the hearts and consciences of women throughout the world that it is essentially their part to stop the inroads to homes of this terrible disease."

In the preparations for reception of Her Excellency, Mayor Breitmeyer, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Ronald Kellie and St. Andrews' Highlanders of Detroit gave valuable services.

At the time of writing this report (December, 1900) the question of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium is receiving special attention.

Last June Mr. Raphael Herman, a resident of Detroit, offered \$1000 toward a Sanatorium. The Committee of Finance which has charge of the money raised June 9th made the following apportionment of its money for ten months work to July, 1910:

Visiting Tuberculosis Nurses	\$5000
For a Tuberculosis Sanatorium	5000
Educational Work	1000
Public Meetings	500
Contingent	500

The Society was greatly encouraged by receiving from Mr. Henry Stephens the offer of the choice of three sites for a Sanatorium. After careful investigation a site was accepted about a mile and a half north of the city. November 16th, 1909, Articles of Incorporation of Detroit Tuberculosis Sanatorium were filed. Mr. Frank B. Leland as President is conducting an aggressive campaign for funds. A mass meeting was held at the Light Guard Armory December 5th. The following is the program of the meeting:

PROGRAM

for the

Mass Meeting Held in the Interest of the Proposed
Tuberculosis Sanatorium

Light Guard Armory

Sunday Afternoon, December 5, 1909

Three o'clock

Mr. Raphael Herman

Chairman of the Propaganda Committee

Presiding

Prayer by

Bishop Chas. D. Williams

ADDRESSES

- 1 His Excellency, Governor Fred M. Warner
- 2 His Honor, Mayor Philip Breitmeyer
- 3 Dr. John H. Pryor, of Buffalo
Subject: "The Importance of Sanatoria and Dispensaries in
the Prevention of Tuberculosis."
- 4 Mr. Frank B. Leland
Subject: "The Situation in Detroit."
- 5 Hon. Homer Folks, of New York
Subject: "The Prevention of Tuberculosis a Public Duty."
- 6 Hon. John Mitchell, of New York
Subject: "The Importance of the Laboring Man in the
Prevention of Tuberculosis."

In addition to the gift from Mr. Herman and the amount given to the Sanatorium by the Society several generous subscriptions have been made.

Mr. J. L. Hudson	\$ 1000
Mr. E. Leyden Ford	1000
Mr. Frank B. Leland	1000
Miss Stella Ford	1000
Messrs. H. M. & W. C. Leland	1000
Mr. Philip H. McMillan	500
Messrs. Newcomb Endicott Co.	100
Mr. Bernard Ginsburg	100
Mr. Jerome H. Remick	100
Mr. Milton A. McRae	100
Mrs. Seligman Schloss	100
Christ Church	231.23
Zion Lodge No. 1	100
Thanksgiving Contribution at Detroit Opera House	160

December 5th Mass Meeting	289
Metal Polishers Union (Bed Endowment)	350
Typographical Union (Bed Endowment)	350
Realized from program of Dec. 5th Mass meeting (at least)	1200
Aside from the site there is available for the Sanatorium December 8th, 1909	\$16931.22

These amounts are given not as those necessarily to be mentioned but rather to show the general interest in the project. Several organizations are taking action to endow a bed. Madam Schumann-Heink is an honorary member of the Fine Arts Society of Detroit. In return for courtesies received she informed the President of that society, Mrs. Charles F. Hammond, that she would sing in Detroit for any charity Mrs. Hammond would designate. Detroit Tuberculosis Sanatorium has been designated and the concert will be given in April.

Messrs. Malcolmson & Higginbotham, architects, and Mr. T. G. Phillips, landscape engineer, have volunteered their services in planning the Sanatorium.

The following are the by-laws of the Sanatorium:

By-Laws of Detroit Tuberculosis Sanatorium

- Sec. 1. Fiscal Year.
- Sec. 2. Membership.
- Sec. 3. Annual Meetings.
- Sec. 4. Board of Trustees.
- Sec. 5. Executive Committee.
- Sec. 6. Election of Officers.
- Sec. 7. Trustees' Meetings.
- Sec. 8. Special Meetings.
- Sec. 9. Quorum.
- Sec. 10. Duties of Officers.
- Sec. 11. Order of Business.
- Sec. 12. Amendments.
- Sec. 13. Rules of Order.

BY-LAWS.

FISCAL YEAR.

Section 1. The fiscal year of this corporation shall end December 31st of each year.

MEMBERSHIP.

Sec. 2. Those who shall be members of the corporation and entitled to vote at its meetings are those who shall qualify as members under any of the following classes:

(a) Annual Member. One who gives three dollars (\$3.00) annually; provided that one contributing prior to Jan. 1st, 1910, shall have the right to vote until January, 1911.

(b) Contributing Member. One who gives five dollars (\$5.00) annually; provided that one contributing prior to January 1, 1910, shall have the right to vote until January, 1911.

(c) Delegate Member. In case several persons, whether as a corporation, a church, a lodge, a club, a society, or any other organization desire to unite and contribute five dollars annually, those thus contributing may designate one of their number to represent them. This representative is a delegate member.

(d) Life Member. One who gives five hundred dollars (\$500).

(e) Honorary Member. One who gives fifty dollars (\$50.00) or more.

(f) Resident Endowing Member. One who resides in Detroit and pays three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350.00) annually for the maintenance of a bed.

(g) Non-resident Endowing Member. One not residing in Detroit, who pays five hundred dollars (\$500.00) annually for the maintenance of a bed.

(h) Resident Delegate Endowing Member. In case several persons residing in Detroit, whether as a corporation, a church, a lodge, a club, a society or any other organization, desire to unite and contribute three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350.00) annually, for the maintenance of a bed in the Sanatorium, those thus contributing may designate one of their number to represent them. This representative is a Resident Delegate Endowing Member.

(i) Non-resident Delegate Endowing Member. In case several persons non-residents of Detroit, whether as a corporation, a church, a lodge, a club, a society, or any other organization, desire to unite and contribute five hundred dollars (\$500.00) annually, for the maintenance of a bed in the Sanatorium, those thus contributing may designate one of their number to represent them. This member is a Non-resident Delegate Endowing Member.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Sec. 3. The annual meeting of the corporation shall be held on the third Tuesday of January of each year, at its office in the city of Detroit, a notice of such meeting specifying the time of day shall be mailed to each member entitled to vote ten days before the date of such meeting by the Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Sec. 4. A Board of Trustees, seventeen in number, shall be elected at a meeting of the incorporators, to be held Monday, November 16th, 1909, at 4:30 o'clock, P. M., Parlor K, Hotel Pontchar-

train, who shall hold office until January 18, 1910, and until their successors are elected and qualify. At the annual meeting to be held January 18, 1910, and annually thereafter on the third Tuesday of January, seventeen trustees shall be elected by ballot, who shall hold office until their successors are chosen and qualify; provided that should a vacancy occur in the Board of Trustees during any year, such vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by the Board of Trustees.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sec. 5. There shall be an Executive Committee of five, which shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and one other member, elected by the Board of Trustees from among their number, at their meeting following the annual meeting of the corporation. The President of the Board of Trustees shall be chairman of this committee. The committee shall meet once a month or oftener, and, as the representative of the Board of Trustees, shall have immediate direction of the work of the corporation. It shall have authority to expend money for all purposes except for the purchase of land and construction of buildings, in which two matters it shall act only as authorized by the Board of Trustees. Three members shall constitute a quorum. The committee shall report monthly to the Board of Trustees and annually to the corporation

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Sec. 6. The Board of Trustees shall hold a meeting immediately following the annual election of trustees, at which meeting they shall elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be members of the Board of Trustees.

A vacancy occurring in any office shall be filled by the Board of Trustees until the next election.

TRUSTEES' MEETING.

Sec. 7. The Board of Trustees of this corporation shall hold regular meetings on the second Tuesday of each month, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., at its office in Detroit and notice thereof shall be sent three days prior thereto by the Secretary.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Sec. 8. (a) Of the Corporation. The President may call a meeting of the corporation whenever he shall deem it desirable, and he shall call a meeting when so requested, in writing, by five members of the corporation. In either case it shall be the duty of the Secretary to mail to each member of the corporation proper notice three days prior to the time of holding such meeting, specifying the time, place and purpose of the meeting.

(b) Of the Board of Trustees. The President of the corporation may call a special meeting of the trustees whenever he may deem it expedient; and it shall be his duty to call a special meeting of the Board whenever three Trustees shall make a written request for that purpose. In case a special meeting is called, the Secretary shall give each Trustee at least two days' notice, in writing, of such meeting, which notice shall also specify, briefly, the time, place, and the matters that will be laid before it for final action.

QUORUM.

Sec. 9. (a) Of the Corporation. Ten shall constitute a quorum of the members of the corporation, after required notice has been sent.

(b) Of the Board of Trustees. Five shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Trustees.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Sec. 10. The officers shall perform the customary duties of their respective offices, and such other duties as the Board of Trustees may from time to time direct. All bonds, contracts or other instruments required to be made or executed for or on behalf of the corporation shall be signed by the President and Secretary in their official capacity and sealed with the Corporate Seal by the Secretary.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Sec. 11. The order of business at all the meetings of the corporation, and of the Board of Trustees shall be:

1. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Unfinished business.
5. New business.

AMENDMENTS.

Sec. 12. These by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the corporation, by a two-thirds vote of the members present; provided the amendment shall have been submitted in writing and given in the call for the meeting.

RULES OF ORDER.

Sec. 13. Roberts' Rules of Order shall be the basis of parliamentary usage not already provided in the by-laws.

The membership of the Society to date follows.

E. S. SHERRILL, Secretary.

Honorary Member.

Mr. Christian H. Haberkern, 45 Perry Ave. E.

Life Members.

Mrs. David Whitney,	825 Woodward Ave.
Mr. E. Leyden Ford,	1622 Ford Bldg.
Mr. Samuel C. Mumford,	34 Edmund Place.

Contributions.

Mrs. Nathan G. Williams,	715 Jefferson E.
Messrs. Kelsey, Herbert & Co.,	277-285 Monroe Ave.
Mrs. Theodore D. Buhl,	1610 Jefferson Ave. E.

Active Members.

Mr. E. L. Ackerman	Mrs. Geo. L. Beecher
Mrs. Francis Adams	Mr. O. S. Boda
Mrs. R. A. Alger	Mr. Philip Breitmeyer
Mr. O. C. Allen	Miss Anna A. Bress
Dr. Emil Amberg	Mrs. F. D. Briscoe
Dr. W. S. Anderson	Mrs. F. Belle Brotherton
Winnifred P. Andrews	Miss Marjorie W. Brown
Mrs. O. E. Angstman	Mrs. Jacob Brown
Mrs. Newton Annis	Mr. Cullen Brown
Mrs. James Arthur	Miss A. G. Brown
Miss Jane H. Atterbury	Mrs. D. A. Brown
Miss E. G. Atton	Dr. F. D. Burke
Mrs. A. B. Atwater	Mrs. Carl L. Brumme
Miss Clara A. Avery	Miss Jessie W. Buchan
Miss Martha L. Aylesworth	Rev. W. Buhacykowski
Dr. W. L. Babcock	Mr. A. W. Buhl
Miss Florence Babcock	Mrs. A. M. Burton
Mrs. Frank C. Baldwin	Mr. A. M. Burton
Mrs. Carrie M. Ballinger	Mrs. R. McD. Campau
Miss Lucy Ballinger	Mr. A. Macomb Campau
Mrs. Adeline L. Barber	Miss Cornelia Lois Campbell
Mrs. A. H. Barr	Mrs. Sherman D. Callenden
Mrs. J. F. Bennett	Mrs. Charles B. Calvert
Mr. James H. Benedict	Miss Hattie M. Carstens
Mr. Chas. A. Bennett	Mrs. George G. Caron
Dr. Andrew P. Biddle	Mrs. F. E. Carter
Mr. C. F. Bielman	Mr. L. R. Carley
Mrs. E. H. Bingham	Dr. Flemming Carrow
Mr. John H. Bissell	Mrs. J. W. Chapman
Mr. J. E. Bland	Dr. E. A. Chapoton
Mrs. F. L. Bliss	Miss Alice S. Chase
Miss Grace Blitz	Harriet E. Chase
Mrs. F. E. Bogart	Mrs. Joseph Chevrier
Dr. Carl Bonning	Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, Jr.
Mrs. Carl Bonning	Dr. W. R. Chittick
Dr. J. B. Book	Mrs. Mary H. Christie
Mrs. W. I. Bolt	Dr. Geo. B. F. Clarke
Mr. M. J. Bourke	Mrs. George P. Codd
Miss Alice May Bontell	Miss M. Alice Cody
Mrs. Joseph Boyer	Mrs. B. S. Colburn
Mrs. John A. Boyle	Mrs. Chas. E. Cole
Mr. M. T. Brabb	Miss Melissa Collins
Mrs. W. V. Brace	Mrs. W. H. Colson
Mr. Chas. A. Bredin	Mrs. Lillia J. Comstock

Mrs. Frank H. Conant
 Mrs. Sarah A. Cooley
 Mrs. Chas. A. Coolidge
 Miss Elizabeth S. Cooley
 Mrs. J. L. Cramer
 Mrs. W. H. Crowl
 Mr. H. B. Crowl
 Dr. James E. Davis
 Dr. Minnie E. Dawson
 Miss Agnes B. Deans
 Miss Elinor L. Devlin
 Mrs. D. W. Diack
 Dr. Wm. M. Donald
 Mrs. S. T. Douglas
 Mr. S. T. Douglas
 Mr. Thomas J. Doyle
 Miss Mary E. Doyle
 Mr. C. A. DuCharme
 Miss M. A. Ducey
 Mr. Geo. A. DuCharme
 Mr. A. J. DuCharme
 Mr. James G. Ducey
 Dr. George Duffield
 Miss Lula B. Durkee
 Dr. Wm. Dunlap
 Mrs. John Dyar
 Miss C. E. Dyar
 Mrs. R. M. Dyar
 Mr. Theo H. Eaton
 Mr. Geo. W. Edwards
 Mr. Henry J. Eikhoff
 Miss Franc Ekstein
 Mrs. A. J. Ellair
 Miss Lucy E. Elliott
 Mr. A. J. Elliott
 Mrs. Wm. H. Elliott
 Mrs. A. M. Emann
 Mrs. J. E. Emerson
 Dr. J. E. Emerson
 Miss May M. Essex
 Mr. John Faltis
 Mr. D. E. Falvey
 Mrs. Percy J. Farrell
 Mrs. W. R. Farrand
 Mr. M. E. Farr
 Mrs. M. W. Farwell
 Dr. Geo. E. Fay
 Mrs. Robert L. Fee
 Miss Jean C. Ferguson
 Miss Winifred Ferrin
 Mrs. A. H. Finn
 Mary Adelaide Fisher
 Mrs. Frank W. Fletcher
 Miss Nell Ford
 Miss Stella D. Ford
 Mrs. Henry Riley Fuller
 Mr. E. L. Ford

Mrs. Emma Fox
 Mrs. Leo M. Franklin
 Mrs. J. Friedman
 Miss Ruth M. Friedman
 Mrs. R. Freidenberg
 Mr. M. E. Galvin
 Mr. James H. Gibbs
 Mr. Andrew J. Gies
 Dr. R. W. Gillman
 Miss Emily E. Gilmour
 Mr. Bernard Ginsberg
 Mrs. S. Ginsberg
 Miss Belle Goldman
 Miss Mariam D. Goldman
 Mr. Oscar W. Gorenflo
 Mr. Alex Gray
 Mrs. L. E. Gretter
 Mrs. Chauncey C. Greggs
 Mr. C. H. Haberkorn
 Mr. Henry A. Haigh
 Mrs. H. A. Haigh
 Mrs. Andrew Hair
 Mr. J. F. Hartz
 Dr. H. J. Hartz
 Mrs. Chas. H. Hammond
 Mrs. James E. Harvey
 Mrs. Charles Hastings
 Mrs. N. A. Hawkins
 Mrs. Watson Howley
 Mrs. John A. Heavenrich
 Mr. George W. Heigho
 Dr. Thomas J. Henry
 Mr. Raphael Herman
 Mrs. J. C. Hickey
 Miss Alva F. Hill
 Mrs. C. H. Hodges
 Mrs. W. H. Holden
 Miss Kathleen Holloway
 Mrs. L. M. Hollister
 Mrs. F. H. Holt
 Dr. F. W. Holt
 Mrs. Henry Hopson
 Mr. J. L. Hudson
 Mrs. Thomas Hunter
 Mrs. Spencer N. Hurlburt
 Dr. Florence Huson
 Dr. W. V. James
 Miss Eloise C. Jenks
 Dr. C. G. Jennings
 Dr. H. Peyton Johnson
 Mr. Richard P. Joy
 Miss Amanda R. Judson
 Mrs. Albert Kahn
 Mrs. J. Kalbfleisch
 Miss Rose Keenan
 Miss Mary E. Keenan
 Mrs. Frank Kennedy

Miss J. Amelia Kenny	Mrs. P. H. McMillan
Mr. H. E. Kenny	Dr. F. E. McClure
Mrs. H. E. Kenny	Mrs. M. A. McRae
Dr. Frank P. Kenyon	Dr. C. T. McClintock
Mrs. Eber L. Kelsey	Mrs. Alexander McPherson
Mr. Ernest Kern	Mrs. Chas. McPherson
Miss Frances S. Kief	Mr. Archibald J. McVittie
Dr. Guy L. Kiefer	Miss Clara S. Meddaugh
Mrs. Guy L. Kiefer	Mrs. E. W. Meddaugh
Dr. Herman Kiefer	Miss Hildegard Meigs
Mrs. E. G. King	Mrs. Alfred Meigs
Mr. J. D. Kingsbury	Dr. Wm. F. Metcalf
Miss Ida V. Kopple	Mrs. Chas. H. Metcalf
Mrs. Henry A. Krolik	Mrs. S. H. Middleditch
Mr. Day Krolik	Mrs. A. J. Miller
Miss Daisy L. Krolik	Miss Agnes K. Mitchell
Miss Mathilda H. Krueger	Mrs. A. E. Morey
Mrs. Ellen Larned	Mrs. H. T. Morley
Mr. Chas. P. Larned	Miss Henrietta Morrison
Mrs. Chas. P. Larned	Mrs. Lucian Moore
Dr. O. H. Lau	Mr. Wm. A. Moore
Mr. Frank B. Leland	Mrs. Hannah Morse
Mrs. Ingersoll Lewis	Mrs. H. F. Moeller
Mrs. H. B. Lewis	Mrs. Chas. W. Moses
Mrs. W. G. Lichtenberg	Mrs. Lucy E. Morrison
Miss Hilda Lichtenstein	Mr. D. W. H. Moreland
Miss Ida M. Little	Miss A. Mulheron
Mrs. C. H. Little	Mrs. W. F. Mulkey
Miss Agnes Mary Lloyd	Mr. Geo. B. Nash
Mr. Alford G. Lloyd	Mrs. George Nettleton
Miss Gladys Lloyd	Mrs. C. A. Newcomb
Dr. H. W. Longyear	Mr. C. A. Newcomb
Mrs. George H. Lothrop	Mrs. I. F. Norton
Dr. C. B. Lundy	Mr. P. B. O'Brien
Miss Alma B. Lucas	Mrs. H. A. O'Dell
Margaret H. Lynnot	Dr. R. C. Olin
Dr. A. B. Lyons	Mr. Wm. O'Leary
Mrs. J. H. McFarlane	Dr. E. Louise Orleman
Mrs. M. Mackay	Mr. H. S. Park
Dr. W. P. Manton	Mrs. A. A. Parker
Miss Anna J. Mahon	Dr. D. L. Parker
Mr. W. C. Martindale	Mrs. Tryphena Parrish
Mr. Wm. C. Martin	Mrs. Homer E. Parshall
Mrs. H. L. Marx	Mr. Peter Patterson
Rev. W. D. Maxon	Miss Cora L. Peel
Mrs. J. R. McColl	Mrs. Antonio G. Pessano
Mrs. Lee S. McCollester	Miss Helen Lgden Pessano
Miss Margaret McDermid	Mr. H. H. Pettee
Mr. J. H. McDonald	Mr. Ralph Phelps
Dr. Theo. A. McGraw	Mrs. F. C. Pingree
Mrs. William A. McGraw	Mr. F. C. Pingree
Mrs. Tracy McGregor	Mrs. S. E. Pittman
Mr. Tracy McGregor	Miss Helen Plumb
Mrs. S. McGregor	Mr. Anthony Pratt
Mr. W. C. McMahon	Miss C. R. Prentiss
Mrs. F. C. McMath	Mrs. H. P. Rafter
Mr. F. C. McMath	Miss Constance Ramsberry

Mrs. C. N. Ray
 Mrs. Harriet E. Raynale
 Mrs. Esther Redmond
 Mrs. Johanna Rehfeld
 Dr. George B. Renaud
 Dr. H. M. Rich
 Mrs. Morse Rehnert
 Mrs. F. T. Ranney
 Mrs. H. E. Roberts
 Mr. Forbes Robertson
 Miss Katurka M. Ross
 Mrs. George W. Ross
 Mrs. E. M. Rothman
 Miss Frances E. Russell
 Mr. Geo. B. Russel
 Miss Gertrude R. Russel
 Mrs. W. Rutson
 Mr. D. W. Rust
 Mrs. Gertrude S. Safford
 Miss Ida M. Safford
 Mrs. David Scheyer
 Dr. B. A. Schenck
 Dr. T. M. Sellards
 Dr. Dorothy Sellards
 Miss Edna Sellings
 Mrs. S. J. Service
 Dr. E. S. Sherrill
 Mr. Joseph Shivers
 Dr. E. L. Shurly
 Dr. B. R. Shurly
 Miss Cecile Siegel
 Dr. Joseph Sill
 Mrs. Louis Simon
 Dr. Clarence E. Simpson
 Dr. H. L. Simpson
 Mr. T. H. Simpson
 Miss F. H. Skinner
 Mr. Elliott T. Slocum
 Miss Katherine T. Sloman
 Mr. W. Murray Smith
 Mr. W. M. Smith
 Mr. R. Smith
 Mr. F. L. Smith
 Mr. Charles L. Smith
 Mrs. C. S. Smith
 Mrs. T. H. Smith
 Miss Mary E. Smith
 Mr. Wm. D. Southwick
 Miss Florence J. Spalding
 Mr. Conrad Speck, Jr.
 Mrs. John S. Spiegel

Miss Celia M. Spreng
 Dr. W. A. Spitzley
 Miss Margaret Stansbury
 Mrs. E. D. Stair
 Dr. Wm. J. Stapleton, Jr.
 Mrs. Samuel Stearns
 Mr. S. C. Stearns
 Mrs. A. H. Steinbrecher
 Miss Nellie H. Stevens
 Mrs. F. W. Stevens
 Mr. George B. Stevens
 Mrs. Duncan Stewart
 Mrs. J. A. Stewart
 Mrs. Charles Stinchfield
 Mr. A. W. Straub
 Mrs. Emil Stroh
 Mr. E. A. Sumner
 Miss Jean Sutherland
 Mr. John Howard Swift
 Miss Caroline B. Swift
 Mrs. E. M. Tabor
 Dr. E. T. Tappey
 Temple Bethel Sunday School
 Dr. Fred E. Thompson
 Miss Marion B. Thurber
 Mr. D. E. Thomas
 Miss Harriet Trix
 Dr. W. E. Tyson
 Mrs. H. R. Vernon
 Mr. Chas. L. Vieman
 Mr. P. J. Wilson
 Mrs. G. W. Wagner
 Mrs. L. V. Waldo
 Mr. Chas. R. Walker
 Dr. E. S. Walford
 Mrs. Willard E. Warner
 Dr. Wadsworth Warren
 Mrs. C. B. Warren
 Mr. B. S. Warren
 Mr. Chas. B. W. Warren
 Mrs. J. R. Webster
 Mr. Leo Weiss
 Miss Lillian Wertheimer
 Mr. A. C. Woodbridge
 Mrs. B. A. Wood
 Mrs. B. C. Whitney
 Mrs. F. H. Whitney
 Mrs. F. W. Whiting
 Mrs. Julia W. Zanger
 Mrs. Bertha Zenner

DOWAGIAC.

Secretary: Mrs. Carrie Frost-Herkimer.

Easter stamp sale conducted. Letter received from the secretary in March, saying that the local society had held but one meeting. She suggested merging the work of the local society with the Civic Improvement League. Nothing further accomplished.

DURAND.

Chairman: Dr. James A. Rowley.

Stamps returned. No sale. Dr. Rowley writes that he has not been able to create any enthusiasm or organization in Durand.

EATON RAPIDS.

Chairman: Dr. James B. Bradley.

No report of stamp sale. Stamps not returned. Dr. Bradley declined to do anything, saying that he was too busy with his own affairs to take up Anti-tuberculosis work. Stamps and further communications were sent to Dr. C. A. Stimson, but nothing has been heard from him.

ELK RAPIDS.

Chairman: Dr. B. H. Morse.

Repeated letters received no answer. Letters not returned.

ESCANABA.

Chairman: Dr. O. C. Breitenbach.

Conducted Easter stamp sale.

The following is copied from an Escanaba paper of March 19th:

WILL FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS

*Delta County Anti-Tuberculosis Society Organized Last Evening—
Dr. C. A. Girard Named as First President.*

The Delta County Anti-Tuberculosis Society was organized at a mass meeting held at the First M. E. church in this city last evening. There was a fairly large attendance despite the inclemency of the weather. The purpose of this society will be to educate people to the dangers of tuberculosis, advise them as to preventive measures and assist in the enforcement of laws regarding sanitation and disinfection.

Dr. C. A. Girard of this city was named president and Dr. O. C. Breitenbach secretary. The choice of treasurer and vice-president was left to a committee which is to be appointed by Dr. Girard. These positions were left vacant in order that prominent women of

Escanaba might be interested and later select one or more of their number to fill the offices.

The principal address at the meeting was given by Dr. O. C. Breitenbach, who spoke on "Sanitation and the Municipality." While this had to do primarily with tuberculosis and measures to prevent its spread, Dr. Brietenbach dealt at some length on local conditions and pointed out where he thought improvement was necessary.

Among other things he stated that there was great necessity for having a city chemist in Escanaba and that much tuberculosis prevalent among the children was due to the milk consumed here. He then quoted an instance of a certain bovine which he stated was afflicted with tuberculosis, having been found so after an examination.

As a basis for his deduction Dr. Breitenbach used Pasteur's famous quotation "It is within the power of man to cause all parasites to disappear from the world." The history of sanitary achievements in this and foreign countries for the past fifty years was then taken up.

Among the facts brought out by Dr. Breitenbach was that while the death rate from contagious and infectious diseases has greatly decreased there has been a corresponding increase in the deaths from organic troubles—stomach, kidneys, liver and heart. This was attributed to our present strenuous mode of living today. In the death rates from typhoid, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough and diphtheria comparisons were made which showed decreases of from 25 to 80 per cent.

One hundred and fifty thousand people die annually in the United States from tuberculosis, said Dr. Breitenbach; most of them between the ages of 18 and 45. The death toll of the wars of the nineteenth century was 14,000,000 while in the same time 20,000,000 died with consumption. Last year 2,412 people in Michigan died from this disease, whose lives valued at \$8,000 each would make a total loss to the state of \$19,000,296. The loss to Delta county last year was \$13,982.

An average of two per cent of the school children are afflicted with tuberculosis, said Dr. Breitenbach.

Dr. Girard also spoke at the meeting last evening and laid particular stress on the evils of tuberculosis, emphasizing the necessity of enforcing the Michigan state laws on sanitation.

The Rev. Frederick Spence spoke of the humanitarian side of anti-tuberculosis work and commended it from a religious point of view in that by decreasing diseases and misery life was made more worth the living.

Another meeting is to be held in the near future at which the organization of the local society will be perfected and it is hoped a definite campaign for the future outlined.

The committee to be appointed by Dr. Girard will besides choosing officers also draft a constitution and by-laws.

Letter received from Dr. Breitenbach in November, saying that on March 18, 1909, a local association was formed, but that before this organization was perfected he was taken sick and the work was dropped for awhile. However, some very good work has been done there. Through this society the office of City Chemist was created, daily examination of water from the filter was made obligatory, a milk ordinance, the equal of any in the State, including provisions for milk from tuberculin tested cattle was ordered drawn up to be passed at the next council meeting, with but little opposition. The school board also voted on the question of sanitary drinking cups which have now been installed.

FENTON.

Chairman: Dr. M. B. Smith.

Stamp sale conducted but no report of any local work.

FLINT.

Chairman: Col. B. Burr, M. D.

Large returns from stamp sale. Dr. Burr wrote that he could not undertake the work of organization of a local society and recommended interesting the Flint Improvement League in the work. Letters were sent to this League but no reply has been received.

FRANKFORT.

Chairman: Dr. Charles P. Doyle.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. No report of local work.

GRAND HAVEN.

Secretary: Mrs. L. Van den Berg.

Conducted stamp sale. No further report.

GRAND LEDGE.

Chairman: Dr. Emery M. Paine.

Letter received from Dr. Paine saying that he could not serve on the Committee of Organization. He sent the name of Dr. Martha Hixson, to whom further communications were sent. Dr. Hixson carried on an Easter stamp sale in Grand Ledge. Several letters sent were lost in the mail. Letter was finally received from Dr. Hixson, but no report of local work has been received.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Secretary: Mr. John Ihlder.

Conducted Easter stamp sale.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

The Grand Rapids Anti-Tuberculosis Society, which is now in the fifth year of its existence, established a tuberculosis clinic last year, which it is continuing to maintain. During the last six months two hundred eleven visits were made to the clinic. Thirty-two patients were found to have tuberculosis, while forty were found to have other diseases. Of the tuberculous cases, some have been referred to the city Sanitarium, some to the State Sanatorium at Howell, and others have been treated at their homes.

Our tuberculosis nurse has had from fifty to seventy patients on her visiting list per month, a large number of whom were too ill to visit the clinic. The nurse has made nine hundred and six visits to the homes of our patients, administering to their wants as only a trained nurse can, and giving the patients and the family such instructions in hygiene and sanitation as would tend to prevent the patient from infecting others.

The expenses of the clinic for the six months from May 1st to Nov. 1st may be of interest to other committees which are contemplating the establishment of a tuberculosis clinic. They are as follows:

Rent	\$66.00
Janitor	12.00
Medicines	25.11
Other supplies	18.58
Total	<hr/> \$121.69

The salary of our nurse is fifty dollars per month.

The clinic is held between the hours of twelve and one o'clock Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays of each week in the year. It has been in existence long enough to justify its maintenance and has accomplished thus far a great deal of very positive good in the community.

It has been estimated that but five per cent of the sufferers from tuberculosis in a community can be treated at a sanatorium. The other ninety-five per cent must be treated at home, and it is interesting to see how many of these poor people improve and gradually regain their health under the treatment received from our clinic. Many cases of disease are diagnosed and put under treatment at a time when recovery is quite possible, which otherwise would not call

upon a physician until many months later, at which time recovery perhaps would be impossible.

Two years ago the Society employed a professional solicitor who secured a little over \$2,000.00 in subscriptions of from one to twenty-five dollars. The money is now expended and arrangements are being made for the giving of a vaudeville entertainment at one of the theatres in February for the raising of funds to carry on our work.

Doctor Johnston has called attention to the fact that in the last four years, during which time the Anti-tuberculosis Society and the Board of Health have been active in the Anti-tuberculosis campaign, the mortality from tuberculosis in Grand Rapids has been twenty per cent lower than in the four years preceding. During the same time, however, the death rate from tuberculosis in the entire State has somewhat increased. This means a saving to the city of twenty lives per year, which, at a valuation of \$5,000 each, means a saving to the city of \$100,000 a year. Such work pays not only in the satisfaction of having a healthier city to live in, not only in the joy of relieving pain and suffering, but it pays also in cold cash.

Subscribers to Anti-Tuberculosis Work in Grand Rapids.

Ackerman J. B.	Bettes Lucy
Adzit H. L.	Bevier Effie M.
Allen F. P.	Bishop W. D.
Allen Henrietta	Blodgett J. W.
Alles R. W.	Bloomer Reuben
Amberg D. M.	Bodelack A. C.
Ames G. M.	Boland Anna
Anderson Wm. H.	Boltwood Fanny H.
Angell H. C.	Boltwood Geo. S.
Appley H. V.	Bradfield S. C.
Appleyard Geo. T.	Briggs Col. G. G.
Apted A. H.	Brill C. J.
Adams Lt. Co. M. B.	Brook Christine
Babcock Mary L.	Brown Agnes E.
Baker Roy	Brown A. J.
Baldwin F. A.	Brown D. H.
Baldwin H. T.	Brown Mrs. Shaw
Barber M. H.	Brummeler A. J.
Barkley H. E.	Brummeler Wm. G.
Barlow J. B.	Buchanan J. L.
Barnhart Roy S.	Bullen Dr. C. S.
Barnhart Willard	Bunker G. W.
Barstow Gideon	Burgess W. N.
Bartlett Carrie E.	Burleson Dr. W. M.
Baxter Alfred	Butler L. J. & Thompson
Baylis J. J.	Cairns J. W. Anson
Bayne Jas.	Campbell James
Bechtel Thos. F.	Carpenter C. J.
Belknap H. P.	Caukin L. Z.
Bennett Josephine	Caulfield John
Bertsch C. H.	Cawthorne Emma J.

Chaffee G. W.
 Chamberlin Glenn R.
 Chapin F. B.
 Chinnick W. C.
 Christ Helene
 Church M. B.
 Clark M. J.
 Cleland A. H.
 Clements E. A.
 Comey Clara S.
 Conger E. D.
 Conkey Dr. L. L.
 Conklin W. P.
 Connell Chas.
 Corl, Knott & Co. Ltd.
 Cornelius H. C.
 Coye Chas. A.
 Creswell Cordelia
 Creswell Ellen
 Crosby J. M.
 Crosby May E.
 Crow H. E.
 Crozier E. A.
 Culham Florence
 Cummings John
 Davidson Geo. I.
 Davis Eugene
 Deaton Orianna
 De Boer Wm.
 De Graff G. H.
 Den Herder John
 Dennis A. L.
 Dettenthaler F. J.
 Deutsch Louis
 Dickinson A. G.
 Doan J. G.
 Dodds Alexander
 Dodson S. E.
 Doran Julia
 Doyle Ethelyn J
 Drueke Wm.
 Ducey M. H.
 Duffy John
 Dunham M. L.
 Daus Erich
 Dykhous H. G.
 Edie Dr. J. Orton
 Edwards Wm. H.
 Elgin M. D.
 Ellis Grace F.
 Emmer F. W.
 Etheridge T. S.
 Evening Press Co. The
 Failing Gertrude
 Fair Mary S.
 Fairchild H. B.
 Ferdon J. W.

Ferguson Hattie
 Finn Ellen C.
 Fisher E. B.
 Fitzgerald Blanche
 Fletcher S. R.
 Floyd C. A.
 Follmer C. C.
 Folsom A. J.
 Forbes David
 Forbes Theron
 Freidrich J. A. J.
 Friar James
 Friedman M.
 Fuller Mrs. Edw. P.
 Fuller F. W.
 Fyfe Senator Andrew
 Gallmeyer C.
 Gardinier Cora A.
 Garfield Chas. W.
 Garratt T. F.
 Gay W. H.
 Gentz C. F.
 Ginn Agnes R.
 Gleason C. H.
 Gorham F. A.
 Graham R. D.
 Graham P.
 Graham T. E.
 Grinnell C. L.
 Grondberg John
 Gunn W. A.
 Hamilton Claude
 Hamm Ida L.
 Hammond Lulu M.
 Hanchett B. S.
 Hart Geo. W.
 Hart Jos. S.
 Hartman H. J.
 Hauser C. A.
 Haven J. F.
 Hayden J. M.
 Hefferan Thos.
 Helmus Thos.
 Herkner J. C.
 Herpolsheimer H. B.
 Herpolsheimer W. G.
 Hess F. A.
 Hessey Chas. E.
 Heyman M. A.
 Heystek H. J.
 Hicks A. S.
 Hills C. R.
 Hine A. W.
 Hirth E. T.
 Hirth Fred
 Hirth F. W.
 Holden Chas.

Holt J. C.
 Hood Helen J.
 Hopkins M. H.
 Hosken H. E.
 Hosken John H.
 Hovey C. T.
 Herfford & Geibe
 Huighouse W. A.
 Hulswit F. T.
 Hutchins Lee M.
 Hutt Theo.
 Hyde W. W.
 Hyland Mary.
 Ihlder John
 Irwin R. W.
 Irwin Dr. T. C.
 Johnson Edith M.
 Johnson G. J.
 Johnston Dr. C. H.
 Jordan H. S.
 Kalmbach J. G.
 Kampenga Edw.
 Kearney Mary
 Keck Christine M.
 Keegan J. E.
 Kellogg R. B.
 Kelsey C. B.
 Kennedy Alex.
 Kemerly W. L.
 King Wm.
 Kingsley Willard
 Kleinhans Jacob
 Klose Nellie D.
 Knappen L. E.
 Knappen S. E.
 Koon T. M.
 Krause G. A.
 Lafferty J. Wesley
 Lathrop H. Antoinette
 Lehman J. Geo.
 Lemon S. M.
 Leonard C. H.
 Leonard George M.
 Letellier Francis
 Liesveld H. M.
 Loflin Ella K.
 Logie Wm.
 Lormbard J. A.
 Lowe Rowland
 Lowes Violet G.
 Luten B. B.
 Luten Zinna
 Lynch Elizabeth
 McBride J. G.
 McCleary J. H.
 McCormick Rev. J. N.
 McDermott Sarah

McCool Mrs. Kate Fisher
 McGurrin W. T.
 McGee J. L.
 McLachlan M.
 McNabb John
 McQuewan Chas.
 March Mrs. Edward R.
 Marrin M. M.
 Martin Louis
 Mathews Dr. W. B.
 May Meyers S.
 Merrick B. P.
 Metz Maud
 Miller F. C.
 Miller Jennie M.
 Mitts C. A.
 Moore A. K.
 Morman S. A.
 Morrill H. M.
 Morton C.
 Mowat John
 Muir John D.
 Munson J. P.
 Murphy Mrs. Geo.
 Murphy Wm. H.
 Murray Dr. D.
 Nachtegal A.
 Neeland J. H.
 Neuman Marie
 New Era Printing Co.
 Nichols M. F.
 Nicholas & Cox Lom. Co.
 Nigh W. W.
 Onderdock F. A.
 Otte A.
 Otte John
 Owen Mary N.
 Page E. Josie
 Palmer W. Willard
 Percella Lueve
 Parker Alice A.
 Parmelee H. P.
 Payette P. C.
 Peck F. M.
 Pettersch Chas.
 Perkins Cyrus E.
 Plank Carrie
 Platte J. P.
 Pierce B. T.
 Powers Benj.
 Pritchett E. K.
 Pulter F. E.
 Ranck Samil
 Raniville F. F.
 Ransom Clara
 Rathbun Chas. P.
 Rankin Dr. C. E.

Rawlinson Eleanor
 Raymond G. E.
 Read Anna H.
 Reed E. R.
 Reeves C. B.
 Reid Rev. Thos.
 Rempis J. H.
 Reynolds Candace W.
 Reynolds H. M.
 Rice J. J.
 Riechel F. L.
 Riechel Henry
 Robertson Dr. F. D.
 Robinson F. S.
 Rose Florence L.
 Rosenthal Alma
 Rowe F. G.
 Rowson Jas.
 Rusche J. P.
 Ryder G. E.
 Ryskamp Wm.
 Sackett Orange
 Saunders Alice
 Savage E. K.
 Schmidt J. A.
 Schneider S. F.
 Scholz Matilda
 Schultz O. C.
 Schuil H. A.
 Sears S. A.
 Sehler J.
 Shanahan J. W.
 Shanahan R. E.
 Sheehan Nellie M.
 Shelby W. R.
 Sheppard W. C.
 Simonds F. A.
 Skinner Clara E.
 Smith Edith L.
 Smith Henry
 Smith I. M.
 Suevad Hans
 Sokup F. J.
 Spencer A. M.
 Spencer Dr. R. H.
 Sponsler L. L.
 Spring B. A.
 Stair Orrin
 Stekette P. P.
 Stevens F. D. A.
 Stevens S. F.
 Stowe E. A.
 Strawhecker C. H.
 Stuart L. G.
 Stuart Wm. J.
 Studley Dr. W. A.
 Sullivan J. H.

Sweet Mrs. Edwin
 Sweet Sophia F.
 Tazelaaar Jos.
 Ten Broek H. W.
 Thompson Geo.
 Thompson G. N.
 Thornton H. A.
 Fietsort R. P.
 Fisch Julius
 Fobey F. W.
 Tower D. W.
 Tracey Thos. O.
 Travis J. M.
 Euke David Mrs.
 Van Aalderen H.
 Vander Meer Geo.
 Vander Meer J. J.
 Vanderpool C. R.
 Vander Stel John
 Vander Veer F. A.
 Vanklasen Jacob
 Voight C. G. A.
 Wagner G. N.
 Walch H. F.
 Wallin Van A.
 Ward C. E.
 Ware J. B.
 Waters Dudley E.
 Weatherly C. S.
 Weatherly Louise
 Webster D. A.
 Welton Frank
 Werner W. D.
 Wheeler M. B.
 Widdicomb John
 Widdicomb Wm.
 Williams Allen Dr.
 Williams Ethelberta
 Williams F. O.
 Wilmarth O. B.
 Wilmarth O. R.
 Wilmink A. B. S.
 Winchell N. P.
 Winchester E. D.
 Winchester E. G.
 Winegar F. B.
 Winegar W. S.
 Wolf A. I.
 Wolf Benj. Mrs.
 Wolf G. A.
 Woodworth C. N.
 Wurzburg F. M.
 Wykes C. P.
 Wykes Anna D.
 Wykes Jos. R.
 Zindell G. B.

GREENVILLE.

Chairman: Dr. A. W. Nichols.

Easter stamp sale conducted. No further report.

Petition received from the Greenville Woman's Club requests the screening of the State Sanatorium at Howell. Petition referred to the Board of Directors.

HARBOR BEACH.

Chairman: Dr. C. B. McKenzie.

Wrote for Easter stamps to sell. No report from sale of stamps or of local work.

HASTINGS.

Secretary: Dr. C. P. Lathrop.

No sale of Easter stamps. Stamps returned. Had the State Exhibit. Passed anti-spitting ordinance.

Members.

Dr. G. W. Lowry, President.	Mr. A. A. Anderson
Dr. C. P. Lathrop, Secretary.	Miss Gertrude Smith
Rev. B. A. Bullock	Rev. W. J. Lockton
Dr. W. H. Snyder	Mr. M. E. Osborn
Dr. F. Sheffield	Dr. J. C. Lampman.
Jno. Weissert	

HILLSDALE.

Secretary: Dr. Bion Whelan.

No report of stamp sale; stamps not returned. Letter received in February, 1909, said that the society was doing very well. Nothing heard since. Repeated letters to secretary have been unanswered.

HOLLAND.

Secretary: Dr. E. D. Kremers.

Good stamp sale conducted. Last information received in May. No report of activities since. Letters unanswered.

HOLLY.

Secretary: Mrs. C. E. Lockwood.

No report of stamp sale. Stamps not returned.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Holly, Michigan, December 3, 1909.

Dr. A. S. Warthin,

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dear Sir:—We are just a little late for we waited to round up our list—and we feel sure you will count us when we report such a splendid list. Thirty-three have just paid dues.

We feel we are working up quite an enthusiasm. Have planned to make an extra canvass. Have a public meeting planned to be held soon at which time we will have two speakers from away and talks from our own citizens.

We have held one public meeting with Dr. Warthin and his illustrated lecture. The president of the Local Branch presented the matter before the Woman's Club, also a talk was given them by Dr. Vaughan's assistant, Mr. Gidley—and much interest is felt.

We have increased our membership from twelve at the last report to thirty-three and feel sure we can soon reach the fifty mark.

There are almost no cases of tuberculosis in our town. I send herewith the list of members to date. Also a cutting from this week's local paper, and you may judge something from this.

Respectfully,

MRS. C. E. LOCKWOOD.

Members.

Dr. T. E. McDonald
Dr. F. J. Johnson
Dr. J. N. Clark
C. A. Wilson
Mrs. C. A. Wilson
Albert Steinbaugh
L. E. Barbour
Fred Patterson
Mrs. C. H. Baird
Thos. L. Patterson
Rev. G. T. Curtis
F. J. Barrett
Mrs. F. J. Barrett
W. H. Meacham
B. F. Jarrard
Mrs. C. E. Lockwood

Dr. C. P. Felshaw
Dr. J. R. VanSickle
P. A. Wright
Emma Sargent
Mrs. T. E. McDonald
C. D. Dawson
Philemon Calkins
Mrs. C. P. Bissell
S. J. Pheney
Mrs. J. R. Inskeep
Rev. J. T. M. Stevens
J. W. McKinney
C. L. Hudson
Andrew Seeley
Joe Haas.

Tuberculosis—Holly Branch of Society for Prevention and Cure of the Dreaded Disease Conduct Educational Campaign.

The Holly branch of the State Society for the Cure and Prevention of Tuberculosis now consists of about thirty members all of whom this week paid their annual dues of 75c and the local branch expects to accomplish much good in our community in an educational way.

Of the amount collected, 50 cents from each member is sent to

the State Society and the other 25 cents retained for local work. During the past summer the Holly society had a good lecturer here, who talked on the subject and their effort will be to educate our people to live in such a way as to prevent and even cure the disease which has heretofore been so dreaded.

The tuberculosis movement is a very commendable one and recent statistics show that a vast amount of good work has already been done in the prevention and cure of the disease. Michigan is in the first ranks of the reform and it is pleasing to know that Holly is among the first towns of that state to take some active move in the matter.

HOUGHTON COUNTY.

Secretary: Miss Margaret Scallon.

Stamp sale conducted.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Houghton County Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

At the second annual meeting of the Society held March 9th, 1909, at the Scott Hotel, Hancock, the following officers were elected:

President, Dr. L. L. Hubbard, Houghton.
First Vice-President, Henry L. Baer, Hancock.
Second Vice-President, Dr. A. B. Simonson, Calumet.
Treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Thompson, Calumet.
Secretary, Miss Margaret Scallon, Hancock.

A new Constitution and By-Laws were recommended which would best further the work of the Society. On May 6th, the Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, and the following Chairmen of Committees named:

Ways and Means, Mrs. A. T. Streeter.
Publicity, Dr. R. B. Harkness.
Legislation, Dr. A. F. Fischer.
Inspection and Conference, Dr. W. H. Dodge.
Organization, Dr. J. E. Scallon.
Membership, Rev. D. Stalker, D. D.
Medical Ex-Officio, Dr. A. B. Simonson.
Advisory Board, James MacNaughton.

Monthly meetings of the Board of Directors have been held and ten public lectures given. The Society is indebted for papers read at these lectures to Miss Winifred Salisbury, of the Associated Charities, and Dr. MacNaughton of Calumet, Dr. Abrams of Dollar Bay, Dr. Scallon of Hancock; and especially to Dr. A. S. Warthin



Tuberculosis Exhibit of the State Board of Health



State Tuberculosis Exhibit at Houghton County Fair, September 1909

of Ann Arbor, who came up to Houghton County in September, and gave an illustrated lecture in Hancock and in Calumet.

On March 14th, Dr. Tice of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute gave an illustrated lecture in Hancock, and on March 15th in Calumet. Ten thousand notices of these lectures were distributed through the school children and letters were written to all the clergymen in the county asking them to announce the lectures. This advertisement resulted in drawing such a large attendance that hundreds could not gain admittance.

Through the efforts of a committee appointed to confer with the Board of Supervisors relative to the establishment of a County Tuberculosis Hospital, a beginning in that direction has been made. The Board believes that it has not the legal right to appropriate money to establish a general hospital, but, to care for the indigent tubercular has leased several buildings and the adjacent land from the South Side Mining Company. The buildings are being remodeled to suit the needs of a sanatorium. It is probable that pay patients will be received as soon as arrangements can be made for them and the cost of maintenance determined.

The campaign of education has been carried on by the society through the press, the distribution of leaflets, through public lectures and the State Exhibit at the County Fair. Large placards showing the aims of the Society and some of the simple anti-tuberculosis axioms printed in five languages on one card were posted at the mines, in smelting works, shops and many other public places. The membership cards were used to spread information by having similar rules printed on the back. Membership blanks were also printed in English, French, Finnish, Slovenian and Italian. During September the State Exhibit was shown at the County Fair in Houghton and attracted much attention. It was the most successful means of publicity and education attempted by the Society this year. During the Fair over five thousand leaflets were distributed and many new members were enrolled.

In accordance with a request from the Secretary of the State Association, petitions signed by more than four hundred persons and numerous personal letters were sent to Houghton County's representatives at Lansing urging their support of the new tuberculosis law.

From May of this year a Visiting Worker was employed until October first. During this period she regularly visited about thirty-two patients. Negotiations are now pending to secure another experienced person to continue the work.

In September the services of Miss Frances J. Hubbard were secured as Corresponding Secretary. For the present she will have charge of the office work. The Society is just entering on the period of its greatest activities and the Anti-tuberculosis crusade may be

said to be well on its way in Houghton County. It is expected that within a year the Society will have largely increased its membership. The Membership Committee has started an active campaign. It is composed of the Chairmen of local committees. Each Chairman's duty is to secure members through his committee in his own locality. With the Organization Committee they are working to organize branches of the Society among the Fraternal and Benevolent Societies. The Organization Committee is composed of men who are able to lecture in English, Finnish, German, French and Italian, and will give illustrated lectures in the language of the nationality addressed, specially before organized bodies.

The Society through several of its directors has had a conference with the Dental Society of the County relative to the inspection of the teeth of school children. Through the sale of Christmas stamps carried on during the holidays, a dance given in July, the sale of tags at the County Fair, and membership fees, the Society was able to raise about \$1,750.00 to carry on the campaign. The sale of Christmas stamps is now being carried on and it is also planned to co-operate with the Associated Charities of Calumet in giving a Charity Ball during the holidays to secure funds with which to carry on the work during the coming year.

The principal expenditures were as follows:

Lectures	\$439.24
Nurse's Salary, Office Rent, Furniture, etc...	653.16
Printing	138.26
Exhibit	208.26
State Association	101.00

Enclosed is a list of members who have paid their dues up to December 1, 1909.

MARGARET SCALLON, Secretary.

Houghton County Members.

HANCOCK
 Mrs. J. C. Donahoe
 Mr. W. S. Cleaces
 W. P. Seager
 R. D. Looney
 Dr. J. E. Scallon
 Miss Margaret Scallon
 Norman W. Haire
 Mrs. Norman W. Haire
 Miss Mildred Haire
 Miss Paula Haire
 Mrs. Mary Dunstan
 Miss Helen Dunstan
 (Mrs. C. W. Wright)
 Miss Emma Dunstan

Henry L. Baer
 Mrs. Henry L. Baer
 Mr. A. M. Morrison
 Mr. R. J. Maas
 C. D. Hanchette
 F. L. Boaler
 Samuel B. Harris
 William P. Saeger
 J. G. Sterk
 Albert S. Richards
 P. C. McCarthy
 Jas. D. Looney
 W. Frank James
 D. W. Ladd
 Mrs. D. W. Ladd

Ralph DeMaas
 John L. Harris
 Mr. Robt. Halverson
 Mr. H. Halverson
 Mrs. Emily J. Getchell
 Mrs. Z. W. Wright
 N. W. Harrie
 Alfred W. Lord
 Dr. P. Scholler
 Mrs. Jacob Baer
 Dr. W. H. Dodge
 Mrs. Chas. Lawton
 Rev. T. J. Atfield
 Mrs. Canfield
 Claude Cooper
 Mrs. Paul Swift
 Mr. John Condon

HOUGHTON

Mr. Fred J. Bawden
 Mr. August Beck
 Mr. John C. Mann
 Mr. Jas. J. Byers
 Mrs. H. W. Jones
 Mr. F. Nicholas
 Mrs. F. Nicholas
 Mr. O. P. Hood
 Mrs. O. P. Hood
 Dr. L. L. Hubbard
 Mr. J. W. Black
 Mrs. J. W. Black
 Frances R. VanOrder
 Mr. A. T. Streeter
 Mrs. A. T. Streeter
 Miss Nina Streeter
 Mrs. Dean Robinson
 Mr. Dean Robinson
 Mrs. J. P. Edwards
 Mr. Wm. F. Miller
 Mrs. Wm. F. Miller
 John H. Rice
 Mrs. L. L. Hubbard
 Mr. Jos. Croze
 Mrs. Jos. Croze
 Mrs. R. R. Goodell
 Mr. R. R. Goodell
 Mrs. Jas Robinson
 Mr. Jas. Robinson
 Mrs. F. W. Nichols
 Frederick W. Nichols
 Robt. G. Hill
 Dr. R. B. Harkness
 Mrs. R. B. Harkness
 Mrs. John G. Stone
 John G. Stone
 Mrs. Courtney Douglass
 W. Courtney Douglass

Mrs. Mary E. Sheldon
 Mr. A. K. Cox
 Miss Alice McKernan
 Miss Frances Hubbard
 Mr. A. J. Ruhl
 Mrs. H. J. Stevens
 Mrs. W. R. Thompson
 Mr. R. M. Edwards
 Mr. J. F. Hambitzer
 A. J. Levis
 Mrs. Homer Guck
 Mrs. Calverley
 Mr. T. French
 Mrs. W. G. Rice
 Mrs. Elba Johnson
 Mrs. F. Douglass
 Mrs. John T. Reeder
 Mr. John T. Reeder
 Miss Clara Reeder
 Miss Olive Louise Porter
 Mrs. Antonio Pinten
 Dr. R. S. Farrand
 Mrs. W. H. Dee
 Dr. F. C. Runge
 Mrs. F. C. Runge
 Mrs. Corbin Douglass
 Mr. Corbin Douglass
 Thos. Mullen
 Mr. Gardner Rogers
 Mrs. Gardner Rogers
 Mr. L. H. Linton

CALUMET

Mr. Fred Smith
 Mr. Angus W. Kerr
 Mrs. Mary MacDonald
 Miss Winifred Salisbury
 Leo F. Schulte
 Dr. Mills
 A. B. Simonson
 W. B. Anderson
 Mr. E. S. Grierson
 Mrs. E. S. Grierson
 Mrs. Lottie L. Levin
 N. B. Vivian
 Mrs. Herman Guck
 Dr. H. H. Ruonavaara
 Mrs. H. H. Ruonavaara
 Robert Ruonavaara
 Wm. H. Faucett
 Mrs. Christina Dynock
 A. O. Goodsole
 Mr. W. J. Reynolds
 Mrs. E. H. Thompson
 Miss Daisy Dymock
 Rev. Dr. Stalker
 C. A. Marsch

Mrs. Frederick W. Eaton
 Mr. Frederick W. Eaton
 Mrs. C. T. Rupprecht
 Mrs. W. A. Childs
 Miss Lottie Childs
 Mr. A. Newmark
 N. A. Sempia
 Mrs. Chas. Wickstrom
 Mrs. H. C. Guck
 Mrs. Jas. M. Merton

LAKE LINDEN

Mrs. A. F. Fischer
 Judge W. E. Grey
 Mrs. S. Levin
 Mrs. C. H. Benedict
 A. F. Hagen
 R. Schlichting
 Chas. Smith
 Philip H. Paine
 Joseph Bosch
 Cyril H. Senecal
 Mr. C. H. Benedict
 Mrs. C. H. Benedict
 Mr. A. F. Heidekamp
 Miss Florence Day
 Mrs. J. D. Day
 Mr. J. H. Wilson
 Dr. A. F. Fischer

DOLLAR BAY

Mrs. Edwards

SOUTH RANGE

Mr. F. A. Jeffers
 Mrs. F. A. Jeffers
 B. D. Noetzal
 F. W. Denton
 Mrs. F. W. Denton
 Mrs. W. A. Rankin
 Dr. W. D. Whitten
 Capt. Martin Tretheway
 Mrs. Frank L. VanOrden
 Mr. Frank L. VanOrden
 Mrs. A. D. Aldrich
 Dr. A. D. Aldrich
 John B. Dee
 H. S. Goodell
 Mrs. H. S. Goodell

CHASSELL

Otto Anderson
 Olaf Carlson
 Mrs. C. H. Worcester
 C. H. Worcester
 Edwin E. Warner
 Miss Ethel Robinson

From the Mining Gazette:

*Christmas Stamp Sale—Houghton County Anti-Tuberculosis
 Society Realized \$1,182.32.*

In a letter to the Gazette yesterday, Mrs. Albert T. Streeter, chairman of the ways and means committee of the Houghton County Anti-Tuberculosis Society, makes the following report on the society's receipts from the sale of Christmas stamps during the last holiday season.

"The ways and means committee of the Houghton County Anti-Tuberculosis Society wish to make public the result of their sale of Christmas stamps. They desire, as well, to extend their thanks and appreciation to all who by their substantial aid and interest made this sale the success that it was. We have been able to do a little better this year than last; all things considered, this is very pleasing and encouraging to the committee.

"As chairman, I feel I must express my personal gratitude to the members of the ways and means committee, with whom it has been my privilege to work for the society's benefit, for their cordial support in every undertaking.

Gross receipts of stamp sale.....	\$1238.32
Expenses	56.00
Amount realized	1182.32
Gain over amount realized in 1908.....	50.36

Anti-Tuberculosis Party Successful Financially—Sixteen Hundred Dollars Raised by Means of Ball Given at Calumet—To Be Used in Fight Against White Plague and in Charitable Work.

The ball held at the Calumet Light Guard armory the evening of Dec. 30 was not only a success from a social standpoint, but also financially and yielded the large sum of \$1,600 for the work being carried on against the plague of tuberculosis by the Houghton County Anti-Tuberculosis Society and for the work of the Calumet Associated Charities, the two organizations for whose benefit the affair was given by the ladies of Houghton county. The ball was, in every way, the most successful event of the kind ever held in the county.

The committees in charge of the ball have just completed their reports on the receipts and expenditures and reported to the Gazette yesterday that \$1,600 was the total amount of the receipts, while the disbursements amounted to less than \$70. The \$1,600 will be divided equally between the two organizations for whose benefit the ball was given.

The Gazette has been asked to publish the following:

"The members of the committee of arrangements in charge of the benefit ball held for the Houghton County Anti-Tuberculosis Society and the Calumet Associated Charities at the Calumet armory the evening of Dec. 30, 1909, wish to here express their thanks and appreciation to the Calumet & Hecla band, which donated its services for the occasion; The Calumet Engineers, who donated the use of the armory; the First National Bank of Calumet, Paine, Webber & Co., Gay & Sturgis, J. A. Minnear & Co., Laurium Brokerage Co., Pryor & Smith, Houghton County Electric Light Co., Houghton County Traction Co., E. M. Lieblein, Peter Ruppe & Sons, Cold Storage Co., and other companies who assisted the committees, the private citizens of Houghton county who contributed so generously towards the success of the affair.

Christmas stamp sale netted over \$1,100. The Charity Ball during the holidays, given by the Houghton County Anti-Tuberculosis Association and the United Charities of Calumet, netted for each society about \$700. They have decided to make a big effort to get a county sanatorium. The County Supervisors have agreed to work in harmony with them.

*Constitution and By-Laws of the Houghton County
Anti-Tuberculosis Society.*

CONSTITUTION.

Article I.—Name.

The name of this Society shall be "The Houghton County Anti-Tuberculosis Society."

Article II.—Objects.

The objects of the Society shall be,

(1) Dissemination of knowledge concerning the causes, character, curability, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis.

(2) Investigation of the prevalence of tuberculosis in this county and state, and the collection and publication of useful information concerning that disease.

(3) Co-operation with National and State Associations for the proper legislation and with the public authorities, medical societies, State and local Boards of Health and other organizations for the relief and prevention of tuberculosis.

Article III.—Officers.

The officers of the Society shall be elected at the annual meeting, and the affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a board of directors, as prescribed by the by-laws.

Article IV.—Amendments.

Propositions to amend the Constitution may be presented in writing at any meeting of the Board of Directors or of the Society. They shall then be referred to the Board of Directors for consideration and report. The Board of Directors shall report such propositions for amendment at the next meeting of the Society, when action may be taken; provided, however, that no proposition for amendment shall be voted upon without at least thirty days' notice of the meeting at which it is to come up for action, which notice shall be sent to each member and shall set forth the proposed amendment in full. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at such meeting of the Society shall be required for adoption.

BY-LAWS.

Article I.—Membership.

The membership of the Society is to be unlimited. Any person may be admitted to membership upon application to the Treasurer, and the payment of one dollar for one year's dues. The Board of Directors may establish classes of members dependent upon the amount of donations made by such members for the purposes of the Society.

Article II.—Officers.

The general officers of the Society shall be a President, at least two Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be elected at each annual meeting, and serve for one year or until their successors are elected; any vacancy to be filled by appointment of the Board of Directors. Practitioners of medicine shall not be eligible to the position of President or First Vice-President, and the President and the Secretary shall have the right to attend the meetings of all committees and to take part in their deliberations. The office of Second Vice President shall be held by a medical practitioner, who shall be ex-officio chairman of the medical committee.

Article III.—Management.

The work of the Society shall be conducted under the immediate supervision and control of a Board of Directors, composed of the general officers of the Society and the respective chairmen of all regular committees established by the Society. The Board of Directors shall have power to create special committees, to veto the action of any regular or special committee, to fill vacancies in offices or on committees, and to remove from office any chairman or members of a committee. The President and Secretary of the Society shall be respectively the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Directors.

Article IV.—Ways and Means Committee.

This committee shall be a regular committee and composed of one member (appointed by the President of the Society), who shall be chairman, and of such other members as the chairman may select, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Article V.—Publicity Committee.

This committee shall be a regular committee and composed of one member (appointed by the President of the Society) who shall be chairman, and of such other members as the chairman may select, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Article VI.—Committee on Legislation.

This committee shall be a regular committee and composed of one member (appointed by the President of the Society) who shall be chairman, and of such other members as the chairman may select, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Article VII.—Committee on Inspection and Conference.

This committee shall be a regular committee and composed of one member (appointed by the President of the Society) who shall be chairman, and of such other members as the chairman may select, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Article VIII.—Organization Committee.

This committee shall be a regular committee and composed of one member (appointed by the President of the Society) who shall be chairman, and of such other members as the chairman may select, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Article IX.—Membership Committee.

This committee shall be a regular committee and composed of one member (appointed by the President of the Society) who shall be chairman, and of such other members as the chairman may select, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Article X.—Medical Committee.

(1) This committee shall be a regular committee and composed of the Second Vice President of the Society, who shall be chairman of the committee, together with Health Officers or members of Boards of Health in the County, and one or more members selected from the profession at large.

(2) The appointments on this committee shall be made by the President, by and with the advice of the chairman of this committee and subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Article XI.—Advisory Board.

An advisory board may be formed by the Board of Directors and composed of prominent citizens distinguished in charitable works, especially those connected with our local charities, who shall be invited to assist this society by giving it the benefit of their practical knowledge and experience.

Article XII.—Meetings.

The regular meeting of the Society shall be held annually on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in March. Special meetings may be held upon the call of the President, and shall be called by him upon the request in writing of three of the Board of Directors.

Article XIII.—Quorum.

Ten members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Society. A majority of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum of said Board.

Article XIV.—Procedure.

The meeting shall be conducted in the following order:

- (1) Call to order.
- (2) Minutes of the previous meeting.
- (3) Communications.
- (4) Reports.

- (5) Unfinished business.
- (6) New business.
- (7) Election of officers.
- (8) Adjournment.

Article XV.—Duties of Officers.

The officers of the Society shall perform the functions and have the powers usual and customary for such officers.

Article XVI.—Duties of Committees.

(1) Ways and Means: this committee shall be intrusted with the solicitation and collection of funds to be devoted to the work carried on by the Society.

(2) Publicity Committee: the duties of this committee shall embrace the compilation, publication and dissemination, by means of lectures, literature, or other suitable means, of information relative to both the work undertaken by the Society and the specific knowledge requisite to the abatement, cure and prevention of tuberculosis.

(3) Legislative Committee: It shall be the duty of this committee to secure the adoption of new laws having reference to the control and prevention of tuberculosis, to secure the repeal of unwise laws which may now be on the statute books, and to further the enforcement of existing laws which directly or indirectly have any bearing on the public health.

(4) Inspection and Conference Committee: The duties of this committee shall relate to the inspection and mitigation of unsanitary conditions wherever people live and work, and by conference with the public authorities to secure their aid and co-operation in abating such conditions with a view to limiting the extension of tuberculosis. It shall act with the health authorities and the medical department of the County and State, and of the larger public charities, in the care of individual cases of tuberculosis and in guarding against further infection.

(5) Organization Committee: The duties of this committee shall be to organize subsidiary branches of the Society, under the direction of the Board of Directors.

(6) Membership Committee: The duties of this committee shall be to take measures to increase the membership of the Society.

(7) Medical Committee: The duties of this committee shall cover matters of medical nature, and the enlistment of the profession in the movement against tuberculosis.

Article XVII.—Amendments.

Amendments to these by-laws may be adopted at any meeting of the Society by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present, having been first approved by the Board of Directors at

least two weeks before said meeting. The by-laws may be suspended at any special meeting of the Society by a majority of two-thirds of those present, or at any regular meeting of the Board of Directors by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board.

HOWARD CITY.

Chairman: Dr. A. W. Martin.

Conducted stamp sale.

March 24th, 1909.

A. S. Warthin, M. D.,

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dear Doctor:—By way of explanation of my silence would say that at time of receipt of your former communications local conditions were unfavorable for launching the work here. Affairs here are beginning to assume a more favorable aspect now and I feel confident that within a short time I can make a report that will be satisfactory to both of us. I felt that it would be much better to defer the movement here a short time and be more sure of its success. Trusting that this is satisfactory, I am,

Sincerely yours,

A. W. MARTIN.

HOWELL.

Chairman: Mrs. W. P. VanWinkle.

Easter stamps returned; no sale. Original committee appointed did not succeed in getting the work started, so alliance has been made with the Howell Woman's Club according to the following letter:

Dr. A. S. Warthin,

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with the request in your letter of November sixteenth, The Howell Woman's Club at its last regular meeting appointed a committee to work with the State Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis.

The Committee is:

Mrs. Wm. P. Van Winkle, Chairman.

Mrs. Wm. C. Huntington.

Mrs. E. K. Johnson.

The Committee will be interested to do all in its power to further the work of the State Association.

Very sincerely yours,

(MRS.) ELLA W. GORDON,
Corresponding Sec'y H. W. C.

Howell, December ninth.

HUDSON.

Chairman: Dr. F. J. McCue.

Easter stamps not returned. No report received.

IONIA.

Secretary: Miss Sue R. Townsend.

Stamp sale conducted. The model anti-spitting ordinance was passed.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE IONIA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY.

Constitution.

Article I.

The name of this society shall be the Ionia Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis.

Article II.

1. Dissemination of knowledge concerning the causes, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis.
2. Investigation of the prevalence of tuberculosis in Ionia and the collecting and publishing of useful information concerning it.
3. Securing proper legislation for the relief and prevention of tuberculosis.
4. Co-operation with the city authorities, local Board of Health, medical societies and other organizations in measures for the prevention of the disease.
5. Securing adequate provision and treatment for consumptives in all approved ways.

Article III.

The meetings of this association shall be held at such times and places as may be hereinafter directed in the By-Laws.

Article IV.

Propositions to amend this Constitution may be presented in writing at any meeting of this Association. They shall not be acted upon until the next meeting, notice of which shall be sent to each member. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at such meeting shall be required to adopt any amendment.

By-Laws.

Article I.—Membership.

Any person in sympathy with the purpose of this Association may become a member of it, by the presentation of his or her name

to the Secretary, and the payment of the yearly dues to the Treasurer. The Treasurer's receipt will constitute the acknowledgment of membership.

The dues of members shall be \$1.00 per year, fifty cents of which is to be paid by the Treasurer to the treasury of the State Association.

Article 2.—Officers.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected for one year at the annual meeting of the Association.

Article 3.—Executive Committee.

The President shall appoint annually an Advisory Committee, consisting of seven members of the Association, who with the officers shall constitute the Executive Committee, and who shall be entrusted with the executive work of the Association. The quorum of the Executive Committee shall be five.

Article 4.—Meetings.

The annual meeting of this Association shall be held on the 13th day of February, or as near that time as may be practicable. Other meetings may be called by the President or Executive Committee, at such times as may seem wise.

Article 5.—Moneys.

No money shall be paid out by the Treasurer of this Association, except by vote of the Association or Executive Committee, upon a voucher drawn by the Secretary and countersigned by the President. At the annual meeting the Treasurer's accounts, books and vouchers shall be examined and approved by an Auditing Committee to be appointed by the President.

Article 6.

At any meeting of the Association, seven shall constitute a quorum, except as specified in the Constitution.

Article 7.—Amendment of By-Laws.

The By-Laws may be amended in the manner described in Article IV. of the Constitution.

ITHACA.

Chairman: Dr. I. N. Montfort.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. No report of local work.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Secretary: Dr. Robert E. Macduff.

Stamp sale conducted. Sent petition to Legislature to further the bill introduced by the Honorable Wood of Jackson. Plans reported to have exhibit in Jackson. Only fifteen members have paid dues for the year; names not given.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Ten meetings have been held.

Twenty-six lectures have been given by the president and secretary, reaching the pupils of the public schools from the seventh grade through the High School; five farmers' clubs; three teachers' institutes, four groups of teachers in the common schools through the High School, one to a gathering of ministers of the different churches; two women's clubs, the town Improvement Society; two factories at the noon hour; three labor lodges massed, the subject presented and urged at two church conventions.

Five thousand folders on spitting have been circulated in the city and county, fifteen thousand folders of simple instructions for safeguarding the home, the public and the individual, largely distributed through merchandise packages.

Twenty-three persons have been put into tents and open porches under home care, directed by the secretary with the approval of the physician, the families instructed in all matters advocated by the Association.

Twenty-two bulletins have been inserted in twenty-three papers, the Jackson Morning Patriot and two labor organs.

Thirty members have paid their annual dues. Fifty have not paid, waiting to be personally appealed to. The state dues have been remitted to the State Treasurer. The harvest is white, lacking laborers only.

Jackson County Association

—for—

The Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis

MEMBERSHIP RECORD CARD

Enlist the Whole Family

Active membership, one year, in County and State

Associations, \$1.00; Life, \$25.00

Every person in the family over twelve should be included in our membership. Fee should be paid by those able to pay, at least the head of the family. Others may be Associate Members without fee.

FAMILY RECORD CARD

For the Year Ending.....19....

Father	\$1, or \$....
Mother	\$1, or \$....
Name	
"	
"	
"	
"	
"	

Postoffice	
Street	No.

This little paper contains
some facts which are of
vital interest to every one,
and is sent with the com-
pliments of the

Jackson Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis

which was formed two
years ago, and is composed
of men and women of all
trades and professions. It
is not connected with any
church or sect of religion.

Fact No. 1.—Tuberculosis causes the death of one in seven of all humanity. (3,000 in Michigan and 150,000 in the United States.)

Fact No. 2.—Tuberculosis is always caused by a minute vegetable organism (the Bacillus Tuberculosis).

Fact No. 3.—The Bacillus Tuberculosis is easily destroyed.

Fact No. 4.—Early cases of Tuberculosis (Consumption) can be cured by right living (proper food, out door life, etc.).

Fact No. 5.—The only way in which a person can take Tuberculosis (which is Consumption) is by breathing air containing the Bacillus, which has gotten into the air from the dried sputum of some one suffering from Tuberculosis. Hence, these rules from the Michigan State Board of Health.



Kalamazoo Tent Colony



Kalamazoo Tent Colony—Shack with three beds and dressing room

Tuberculosis (Consumption) Can Be Prevented and Cured

1. If you have a cough that hangs on, consult a physician at once.
2. Get plenty of fresh air, sleep, rest, sunlight, and nourishing food, as milk, eggs, meat.
3. Sleep with windows wide open at night.
4. Do not swallow sputum raised from lungs or throat.
5. Do not spit in street car, on sidewalk, floor, stairs or in any public place.
6. Deposit all spit in cuspidor, cloth, paper napkin or spit cup, whether you are well or not.
7. Do not put anything in your mouth another person has used, nor use anything another person has had in his mouth without first disinfecting the article.

The Jackson Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis

is composed of members who pay one dollar a year and of associate members who pay no dues. Every person is invited to join either as a member or an associate member and can do so by applying to the Secretary or President.

N. H. WILLIAMS, Pres.
406 South Jackson St.
R. E. MACDUFF, Sec'y
311 South Jackson St.

JONESVILLE.

Chairman: Dr. William H. Ditmars.

No reply received to repeated communications.

KALAMAZOO.

Secretary: Rev. J. P. MacCarthy.

Conducted Easter stamp sale.

OFFICERS.

President, Dr. Herman Ostrander
Vice-President, A. Gaylord Slocum.
Second Vice-President, Dr. D. J. Levy.
Third Vice-President, Mrs. E. J. Bernstein.
Fourth Vice-President, D. B. Waldo.
Secretary, Rev. J. P. MacCarthy.
Treasurer, Dr. S. R. Light.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Kalamazoo, Michigan, December 16, 1909.

Dr. A. S. Warthin,

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dear Sir:—The enclosed circular letter which we issued last spring will indicate in a general way the activities of our Society up to that time. We have just completed a new and convenient "shack" at our Colony—25 x 25, with good, small cellar, a sun parlor, kitchen and dining-room on 1st floor; two bed-rooms with closets, a linen closet, an office and sitting-room on 2nd floor.

Since January 1st have had 14 cases (poor cases) at the Colony. There are 5 patients there now; four have died; three pronounced cured and gone away; two have gone home of their own accord, much improved but not pronounced cured.

The equipment, buildings, etc., are furnished by our Society. The maintenance is provided by the city.

The treasurer, Dr. Light, has been authorized to send dues for State Association and I think a list of members as well.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH P. MACCARTHY, Secretary.

KALAMAZOO ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY.

Kalamazoo, Mich., April 7, 1909.

Dear Friends:

This will convey to you the greetings of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

We organized Feb. 8th, 1908. On July 20th there was held a "Blue Star Day" from which we realized about \$700.00. The first of the colony was built in early August and opened August 24th with one good sized shack, two tents for patients, one each for nurse, cook, kitchen and dining room, also a recreation tent. At present we have seven patients.

The society has made itself responsible for the buildings and equipment; the running expenses are borne by the city. Lectures have been given in the city by Dr. Vaughan of Ann Arbor, Dr. Johnson of Grand Rapids, and Rev. McDuff of Jackson. We have a membership of 125; we ought to have 500. We are affiliated with and assisting the State society. We greatly need more equipment. Will you not join if you have not? Our membership fee is \$1.00. Please remit to Dr. S. Rudolph Light and mention the cause to your friends.

Very truly yours,

KALAMAZOO ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY,
HERMAN OSTRANDER, President.
JOS. P. MCCARTHY, Secretary.

Names and addresses of members of Kalamazoo Anti-Tuberculosis Society who have paid their dues:

Walter den Bleyker, M. D.	Harriet Eldred
H. W. Gelston	Margaret Moore
A. Gaylord Slocum	Kathryn Hoffman
A. M. Todd	S. Edna Towle
A. B. Cornell, M. D.	Lulu L. Cronkite
A. I. Noble	Laura Davis
Linda Richards	Nellie Brandt
Elizabeth Lounsbery	Jessie Denton
Blanch N. Epler, M. D.	Anna Jagnon
Jos. P. McCarthy	E. J. Brady, M. D.
Herman Ostrander, M. D.	Jessie M. Ostrander
Chas. E. Little	Elizabeth Lofts
G. F. Inch, M. D.	Birdella Hudson
A. H. Rockwell, M. D.	Mary Waldron
J. B. Jackson, M. D.	Phoebe Price
D. J. Levy, M. D.	Frances E. Mills
F. H. Tyler, M. D.	Elizabeth Martin
Edward J. Berstein	Bessie Cushman
A. B. Connable	Daisy D. Shields
Charles Campbell	Mandella Edgett
Mrs. W. E. Praeger	Eliza Barnes
Miss M. E. Judson	Hattie Chapman
J. T. Upjohn	Chas. Day
— Brown	F. A. Luben
S. G. Earl	Blanche Decker
J. W. Bosman, M. D.	C. B. Fulkerson, M. D.
Miss Anna H. Borden	E. J. Phelps
Mrs. James Fraser	D. B. Waldo
Mrs. B. Walkenberg	F. F. Rowe
Geo. A. Williams	Edward N. Dingley
R. B. Thompson	Chas. A. Blaney
Marion den Bleyker	Wm. Thompson
S. R. Light	Mrs. E. J. Bernstein
Mary Shurts	Mrs. S. R. Light
Grace Smith	Mary A. McClure
Annie A. Ostrander	Mrs. Isaac Goldberg
A. Christine Iverson	E. P. Wilbur, M. D.
Wm. O. Marlow	A. S. Youngs, M. D.
Chas. E. Audler	Miss Pearson
Mary Muff	Carl Kleinstuck
H. R. Pitz, M. D.	Mrs. C. Kleinstuck
John A. Hoffman	Harry Howard
Lizzie R. Hoffman	Miss Van Pelt
Harriet Archer	Miss Pyl
Beulah Browle	Miss Johnson
Eunice Daalder	W. A. Stone, M. D.
Bessie Dillenbeck	Prof. Praeger
Susie Rust	

KALKASKA.

Chairman: Dr. E. B. Babcock.

No answer to letters.

LANSING.

Secretary: Dr. Clara M. Davis.

Easter stamp sale conducted. Lecture given by Dr. A. S. Warthin and Dr. R. E. Macduff. Letter from the secretary says that the local branch has been practically a failure.

LAPEER.

Chairman: Dr. H. E. Randall.

Stamp sale conducted. Letter received in December, 1909, saying that Dr. Randall had moved from Lapeer, and giving the name of Dr. W. C. Kinietz as a good man to organize the local branch. Letters sent to Dr. Kinietz received the following reply:

Lapeer, Michigan, January 12, 1910.

Dr. Aldred S. Warthin,

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dear Doctor: Last year an attempt was made to organize a local committee of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, but without any results. People in this community take little interest in this work, I think largely because of the comparative absence of tuberculosis. Was recently talking with one of the best qualified physicians in Lapeer, one who has enjoyed a large general practice here for 13 years, and he told me that he had seen but four or five cases in all of that time.

The matter that was sent here for publication in the local papers was turned over to the editors, but none of it ever was published. It looks to me like a discouraging proposition and one that would require more time than I could give it, and therefore would rather not attempt to organize a committee as suggested in your letter of December 24, 1909.

Most sincerely yours,

W. C. KINIETZ.

LUDINGTON.

Secretary: Rev. W. H. Long.

Easter stamps returned. No sale. Letter received from secretary in April, 1909, saying that the organization was dead. He asked that communications be sent to the president, Dr. Gray. No report has been received from Dr. Gray.

MANISTEE.

Chairman: Dr. A. S. Payne.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. Practically nothing has been done except by the Health Officer, Dr. S. Szudrawski, who has done

what he could through lectures and newspaper articles to interest the people of Manistee in tuberculosis and its evils.

MANISTIQUE.

Chairman: Dr. G. M. Livingston.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. Letter received in April saying that they hoped to get a local association formed before very long. No further report.

MARINE CITY.

Chairman: Dr. A. M. Burnham.

No reply to letters. A letter was finally sent to Mrs. Etta Black, president of the Woman's Club, but no reply has been received.

MARQUETTE.

Chairman: Dr. F. McD. Harkin.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. Lecture given during the summer by Dr. A. S. Warthin, of Ann Arbor. Plans for organization have been formed as follows: A County Anti-Tuberculosis League with branch Leagues in four or five of the leading towns; a vice-president in each town and also three committees—relief, finance and education. The Visiting Nurses' Association is doing work there in the way of relief. The press is also helping in the fight.

MARSHALL.

Secretary: Mr. E. B. Stuart.

No reply to repeated letters.

MASON.

Chairman: Dr. O. H. Freeland.

Receiving no reply to letters to Dr. Campbell, further correspondence was sent to Dr. Freeland, with the result that an Easter stamp sale was conducted. No report of further work.

MENOMINEE.

Chairman: Dr. Robert G. Marriner.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. Further correspondence was sent to Dr. C. R. Elwood, who wrote that he would present the matter before the Menominee Medical Society. Nothing further has been heard as yet.

MIDLAND.

Chairman: Dr. Henry J. Johnson.

No reply to letters. Easter stamps returned. No sale.

MOHAWK.

Chairman: Dr. Albert R. Tucker.

Stamp sale conducted. No report of local work.

MONROE.

Chairman: Dr. Charles T. Southworth.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. Postal from W. C. Burns, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church, expresses his desire to aid in the work of forming a local society. No report of work done.

MORENCI.

Chairman: Dr. Charles A. Blair.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. A letter received from Dr. Blair in December stated that he had been unable to get a local association started there and had been unsuccessful in getting the local papers to publish material sent to them. He asked that further communications be sent to Dr. H. F. Vaughan. Letter sent to Dr. Vaughan received no reply.

MT. CLEMENS.

Chairman: Dr. Henry Taylor.

No reply to repeated letters. Easter stamps not returned.

MT. MORRIS.

Chairman: Dr. W. H. Graham.

No reply to repeated letters.

MT. PLEASANT.

Chairman: Dr. S. E. Gardiner.

Attempts to form a local association through Dr. Gardiner were unsuccessful, although he is doing what he can as local health officer. President C. T. Grawn of the Normal School was written to, who replied that he was very much interested in the subject. No report of local work. Easter stamps returned. No sale.

MUNISING.

Chairman: Dr. T. W. Scholtes.

No sale of Easter stamps. Stamps returned. Nothing accomplished.

MUSKEGON.

Chairman: Dr. F. W. Garber.

Receiving no replies to letters further communications were sent to Mrs. L. N. Keating, who helped in the sale of Easter stamps. No further report of local work has been received.

NASHVILLE.

Chairman: Dr. Francis F. Shilling.

Conducted stamp sale. Letter received in April stating that local committees were at work to organize a society in Nashville and that when they completed the soliciting they would meet and perfect an organization. No further report.

NEGAUNEE.

Chairman: Dr. John H. Andrews.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. No further report.

NILES.

Chairman: Dr. F. N. Bonine.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. No report of local work.

ONAWAY.

Chairman: Dr. John Young.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. No further report of local work.

OTSEGO.

Chairman: Dr. George G. Taylor.

Letter received from Dr. Taylor saying that he had moved, and referring to Dr. A. L. VanHorn for local work. No reply to letters received from Dr. VanHorn.

OVID.

Chairman: Dr. James E. Taylor.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. No report of local work.

OWOSSO.

Secretary: Miss Marie S. Brewer.

No letters have been received from the secretary. The president, Dr. Stanley E. Parkhill, conducted local stamp sale, and sent a letter in April saying that he was working at a re-organization scheme of the local society, and hoped it would prove a good move. Nothing further has been received.

PAW PAW.

Chairman: Dr. W. F. Hoyt.

Letter received in March stating that he had been unable personally to organize a committee, but had enlisted a club of ladies to take up the matter of selling stamps and that through this a local association would be organized. He promised to have bulletins printed in the papers, but asked that further correspondence be sent to Mrs. W. F. Hoyt. Conducted Easter stamp sale. No further report has been received.

PETOSKEY.

Chairman: Dr. Henry Vandenberg.

Letter received from Mrs. Owen stating that her husband had died in 1908, and referring us to Dr. Henry Van den Berg. A letter sent to Dr. Vandenberg received a prompt reply stating that they had interested the Federation of Women's Clubs in the movement and a local association would be formed.

Petoskey, Michigan, March 29, 1909.

Dr. A. S. Warthin, Sec.,

Ann Arbor, Mich.

My Dear Doctor:—In reply to your favor of March 12th, addressed to Dr. Vandenberg of this city, and referred to our Society, I would state that a meeting of our local branch was held this afternoon, and it was decided to enter upon an aggressive campaign in the immediate future; and in the meantime to request you to send 5000 stamps, 4000 of which are to be one-cent stamps, and 1000 five-cent stamps.

I would inform you further that the names of the members of our branch are as follows:

W. Bedford-Jones, President.
Amos Henika
Dr. Porter
Dr. Vandenberg
Mrs. Will McManus

Prof. Steele, Secretary.
Mrs. William Curtis
Mr. Will Searle
Lou Hankey

We are planning to have a mass meeting within a week or two to take up the prosecution of this desirable work in earnest.

Sincerely yours,

W. BEDFORD-JONES.

No further report received, beyond stamp sale.

PLYMOUTH.

Chairman: Dr. A. E. Patterson.

No reply to letters sent to Dr. Patterson. Letters received from Rev. Frank W. Miller asking for a lecture, which was given by Dr. A. S. Warthin. This was attended by very few people and little local interest was shown.

PONTIAC.

Chairman: Dr. S. E. Galbraith.

Stamp sale conducted. No report of local work.

PORT HURON.

Chairman: Dr. T. F. Heavenrich.

Easter stamps returned; no sale. Dr. Heavenrich wrote that he had no time to devote to this work at that time. A letter was sent to Dr. Susan Fisher Rose. Dr. Elizabeth M. Hooper replied to this letter, informing us that Dr. Rose was ill, and that she herself had no time for the work. She referred our work to Miss Winifred Partridge, to whom we wrote, but no reply has been received from Miss Partridge.

PORTLAND.

Chairman: Dr. Robert W. Alton.

Easter stamps returned; no sale. No reply to repeated letters.

QUINCY.

Chairman: Dr. W. H. Baldwin.

Repeated letters remain unanswered.

READING.

Chairman: Dr. D. W. Fenton.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. Letter received in March stating that when he received former communications he had been in ill

health, but was then in better condition. He said he would see what could be done in the way of organizing a local society. No further report.

REED CITY.

Secretary: Mrs. A. J. Auer.

Reed City, Michigan, February 27, 1909.

Aldred S. Warthin, M. D.,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dear Sir:—Pursuant to a call made by Dr. Foster, a number of people convened at the City Hall, Thursday evening, February 25, to listen to a discourse from the Doctor regarding tuberculosis, its existing evils, and the methods to be employed for the prevention and relief of this dread disease.

At the close of his discourse a local society was formed. Twenty members were enrolled and the following officers elected:

President, Dr. H. L. Foster
Vice-President, Miss Ethel Reed
Secretary, Mrs. Carrie D. Auer
Treasurer, L. G. Hammond

The President appointed a committee of three to draw up a memorial to our Representative, John Perry, to favor Bill No. 65, said committee, Chairman Dr. E. S. Richardson, Rev. E. Rath and L. A. Barker.

Mr. A. J. Auer was elected as city delegate to the State Association.

Yours respectfully,

(Mrs. A. J. Auer.)
CARRIE D. AUER,
Secretary.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. No further report has been received.

ROMEO.

Chairman: Dr. William Greenshields.

Repeated letters remain unanswered.

SAGINAW.

Secretary: Rev. N. S. Bradley.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. Lecture given by Dr. Warthin. Work done has been chiefly educational in the public schools through the efforts of Dr. English.

REPORT FROM SAGINAW.

A trained nurse has been employed by the Board of Trustees of the Saginaw General Hospital for four years to look after cases of tuberculosis. From eighteen to twenty cases a month were on the visiting list. Last November the work was broadened by opening a Dispensary in one of the business centers. The patients come to the Dispensary to have dressings done, doctors come in for help with their cases, and people come in for general information. Thus far there has been an average attendance of about forty a month. The nurse is on duty from 10-12 daily except Sundays. The remainder of the time is spent in the field looking after sick patients, and the monthly visiting list is now forty-eight. Eggs and milk are furnished to poor patients and a general educational campaign is carried all along the line. A number of patients have recovered and are now wage earners.

The nurse has found a large field among the Public School children. In one school visited one-third of the children in the building were in need of operations for removal of adenoids and tonsils. Several cases of incipient tuberculosis among children from 8-12 years are under the nurse's observation. One little fellow of 12 when taken from school in the early winter was a mere shadow—weak, listless, having night sweats, no appetite, a hacking cough,—is now fat, bright, active, night sweats checked, no cough, sleeps well and eats well. He will be kept under observation during the summer and returned to school in the fall. Both parents of this case have tuberculosis.

It is the earnest hope that an assistant may be secured at an early date as the work has grown beyond one person.

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIAN I. NICHOLS,

R. N. in Charge.

ST. CLAIR.

Chairman: Mrs. Mark Hopkins.

Card received from Mrs. Hopkins stating that the work had been placed in the hands of Miss Laura Moore. Lecture given by Dr. A. S. Warthin of Ann Arbor. Report from Miss Moore, received in December, says that practically no work has been done except the Easter stamp sale and giving press material to the newspapers.

ST. JOHNS.

Chairman: Dr. M. Weller.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. Dr. Weller turned the work over to Mrs. Weller, who succeeded in effecting a local organization in May.

St. Johns, Mich., May 22, 1909.

Dr. A. S. Warthin,

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dear Sir:—After a great effort succeeded in forming a small Anti-Tuberculosis Society yesterday. We commence with ten members, but expect to soon add to the number.

The following officers were elected:

President, Dr. Walter Scott

Vice-President, Mrs. M. Weller

Secretary, Dr. Frank Dunn

Treasurer, Mr. C. C. Vaughan.

Very respectfully,

MRS. M. WELLER.

No further report.

ST. JOSEPH.

Chairman: Dr. Frank M. Gowdy.

No reply received to repeated letters.

ST. LOUIS.

Chairman: Dr. A. E. Wheeler.

No report of Easter stamp sale. Stamps not returned. Organization effected.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

St. Louis, Michigan, December 2, 1909.

Dr. A. S. Warthin.

Dear Sir:—The following physicians of this city were elected today, as officers of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of this city and who will act in conjunction to the State Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis:

Dr. Stiles Kennedy, President

Dr. Geo. W. Pettey, Secretary-Treasurer

An Executive Committee consisting of Dr. A. R. Wheeler, Dr. J. W. Campbell, Dr. W. E. Barstow, Dr. Dee H. Andrews, was also elected.

Fraternally,

A. R. WHEELER.

SAULT STE. MARIE.

Chairman: Dr. E. H. Webster.

Letter received from Dr. Webster in December, stating that the work had not gone well there, but that they were displaying an increasing interest. No Easter stamp sale conducted; stamps retained for sale in 1910.

SEBEWAING.

Chairman: Dr. Bernhard Friedlander.

No reply to repeated letters.

SHELBY.

Secretary: Mrs. W. D. Adams.

Sold Easter stamps. Letter received from the Secretary in December stating that nothing had been accomplished and the communications sent from the State Association to the local society could not be presented because no local meetings were called.

SOUTH HAVEN.

Chairman: Dr. G. F. Young.

No replies to repeated letters. Communications were finally sent to the President of the Scott Club. No reply has been received. No account of stamp sale; stamps not returned.

STURGIS.

Chairman: Dr. F. W. Robinson.

No report of Easter stamp sale. Stamps not returned. Repeated letters remain unanswered.

TECUMSEH.

Chairman: Dr. Herbert R. Conklin.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. Dr. Conklin wrote that Mrs. J. J. Belcher would look after the organization of the local branch of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society. No report has been received from Mrs. Belcher.

THREE RIVERS.

Chairman: Dr. Frank C. Kinsey.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. No report of local work.

TRAVERSE CITY.

Chairman: Dr. O. E. Chase.

Conducted Easter stamp sale. Letter received in March, 1909, stating that a local committee had been appointed consisting of:

Dr. O. E. Chase
Miss Clara Bates
Mrs. C. J. Kneeland
Mrs. J. C. Morgan

Rev. D. Cocklin
Attorney J. W. Patchin
George W. Lardie

Arrangements were being made for a public meeting with out-of-town speakers. No further report has been received.

VICKSBURG.

Chairman: Dr. Charles McKain.

Letter received January 17, 1910, stating that he had been unable to organize a local society but that the Ladies' Literary Club of Vicksburg would present the subject of tuberculosis before their weekly meeting. Attempts to get outside speaker had been unsuccessful up to that time, though efforts were still being made to get someone to come there. No further report.

WEST BRANCH.

Chairman: Dr. F. S. Love.

No sale of Easter stamps. Letter received in November reports a lack of local interest in the subject. No organization had been effected.

WYANDOTTE.

Chairman: Dr. T. J. Langlois.

Letters returned by post-office. Attempts to start local work abandoned.

YPSILANTI.

Secretary: Mrs. Clara Van Fossen.

Conducted Easter stamp sale.

Ypsilanti, Michigan, December 8, 1909.

Dr. A. S. Warthin,

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dear Doctor:—In answer to your letter of December 7, will say the work the Ypsilanti Anti-Tuberculosis Society has done is as follows:—

1. Five public addresses by experts, the speakers being Doctors Warthin, Vaughan (2), Macduff, and Kiefer. One of these addresses was to Senior Normal students, the others to the general public.

2. Screened in porch for one case.

3. Tuberculosis pamphlets distributed to all school children.

4. Arranged for the furnishing of milk and eggs to several cases.

5. Worked for anti-spitting ordinance in Council (not yet complete).

6. Tag days December 13 and 14,—being realized. (Will send you this amount soon after December 14.)

Officers :

President, Prof. S. D. Magers
1st Vice-President, Mrs. Mark Jefferson
2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Anna C. Alexander
Secretary, Mrs. Clara Van Fossen
Treasurer, Dr. F. E. Westfall.

Board of Directors :

Dr. H. B. Britton	Dr. R. A. Clifford
Dr. J. H. Dickerson	Dr. T. W. Paton
Dr. F. E. Westfall	Rev. Dr. M. C. Hawks
Rev. Fr. F. Kennedy	Mr. W. H. Sweet
Rev. A. G. Beach	Supt. W. B. Arbaugh
Pres. L. H. Jones	Prof. W. P. Bowen
Prof. DeForrest Ross	Mr. Milton Webb
Prof. S. D. Magers	Mrs. Clara VanFossen
Mr. C. M. Fellows	Mrs. Anna C. Alexander
Mrs. Mark Jefferson	Mrs. John McCann
Mrs. Guy Davis	Mrs. L. L. James
Mrs. Wealthy Sherman	
Dr. Ellen B. Murray	

We are trying to get up some enthusiasm for the State meeting.

Very truly yours,

F. E. WESTFALL.

ATTEMPTS TO ORGANIZE LOCAL SOCIETIES IN NEW TOWNS

In November, 1909, an attempt was made to enlist some of the smaller towns in the work of organization. The following letter was sent to physicians in 77 new towns:

Ann Arbor, Michigan, November 16, 1909.

Dear Doctor:

During the last two years there has been on foot a movement in the State of Michigan to aid in the world movement against Tuberculosis by the establishment of a State Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis. This movement was first started in the larger towns, but we are now adding to the list of Associations local committees in all towns over 500 population. The State Association wishes to have in every town and village of the State a small local committee, the members of which will be devoted to and enthusiastic in the cause, taking care of their own locality and seeing that the anti-tuberculosis campaign reaches it and is there carried out. Can you not name within your town three or five or ten people who will be willing to devote themselves to this work and will form a small committee affiliating themselves with the State Association, taking part in this general campaign and receiving the benefits of this united effort throughout the State to obtain for the citizens of the State from the State Legislature the proper protection from this disease which kills about three thousand of our citizens needlessly every year? If you will help in this work of forming a local committee please write me for further particulars. If not, please put the matter in the hands of someone interested, in your community, and notify me as to what action you will take. This work should be the privilege and duty of every physician, but if the physicians will not take it up we must ask the laymen to do it. I should regret such a step inasmuch as I think that the physicians in the end would be the losers, but the public at large is becoming educated to the necessity of prevention from such diseases as tuberculosis and will demand in the future such protection. To prevent ethical confusion these movements should be guided by the physicians. I hope, therefore, you may see fit to help us in this great work for humanity's welfare.

There will be a meeting of the State Association in Ann Arbor, Saturday, December 18, at 2 o'clock, in Sarah Caswell Angell Hall. Delegates from the different local associations in the State will attend and we invite you to send a local representative to this meeting.

Very truly yours,

A. S. WARTHIN,
Secretary.

Out of the seventy-nine towns to which this letter was sent, three associations have already been formed. Besides these associations, fifteen chairmen have promised co-operation with the State Association. The names of the new towns, with original chairmen and report of results accomplished by the circular letter, are given below.

ALGONAC.

Chairman: Dr. Walter E. Bostwick.

No answer to letter.

ARMADA.

Chairman: Dr. Edward E. Evans.

No answer to letter.

BELLEVUE.

Chairman: Dr. Albert W. Adams.

No answer to letter.

BERRIEN SPRINGS.

Chairman: Dr. George S. Greene.

No answer to letter.

BOYNE.

Chairman: Dr. Herman E. Boice.

No answer to letter.

BRIGHTON.

Chairman: Dr. William J. McHench.

No answer to letter.

BRONSON.

Chairman: Dr. P. H. Gunsaulus.

No answer to letter.

BUCHANAN.

Chairman: Dr. John W. Emmons.

No answer to letter.

CARSON CITY.

Chairman: Dr. S. R. Coleman.

No answer to letter.

CASS CITY.

Chairman: Dr. James H. Hays.

No report.

CEDAR SPRINGS.

Chairman: Dr. L. C. Annis.

Letter received stating that the Grand Rapids Society was doing work throughout the whole of Kent County, and that no other local association is necessary there.

CENTRAL LAKE.

Chairman: Dr. Frank P. Ramsey.

No answer to letter.

CHELSEA.

Chairman: Dr. Andros Gulde.

No answer to letter.

CHESANING.

Chairman: Dr. Edmond Elliot.

Letter received saying that a society would be formed there, and that steps had already been taken to effect an organization.

CLARE.

Chairman: Dr. James A. Reeder.

No answer to letter.

CLINTON.

Chairman: Dr. B. R. Sumner.

No answer to letter.

COLEMAN.

Chairman: Dr. E. R. Swift.

Letter received from Dr. Swift stating that he had moved from Coleman, and referring to Dr. C. V. High and the Ladies' Atheneum Club of Coleman for local work.

CONSTANTINE.

Charman: Dr. L. K. Slote.

No answer to letter.

CORUNNA.

Chairman: Dr. Charles W. Hume.

No answer to letter.

DAVISON.

Chairman: Dr. W. J. Wall.

No answer to letter.

DEARBORN.

Chairman: Dr. Samuel P. Duffield.

Letter received from Dr. Duffield stating that he had moved from Dearborn. A letter was sent to Mr. David P. Lapham, but no reply has been received.

DECATUR.

Chairman: Dr. James E. Maxwell.

Replied that he would do anything he could to form a local society and help in the movement.

DUNDEE.

Chairman: Dr. A. E. Unger.

No answer to letter.

EAST JORDAN.

Chairman: Dr. Hugh W. Dicken.

No answer to letter.

EAST TAWAS.

Chairman: Dr. Frederick C. Thompson.

No answer to letter.

ESSEXVILLE.

Chairman: Dr. E. F. Crummer.

No answer to letter.

FLUSHING.

Chairman: Dr. Charles S. Wheeler.

No answer to letter.

FOWLERVILLE.

Chairman: Dr. A. W. Cooper.

No answer to letter.

FRANKENMUTH.

Chairman: Dr. E. A. Pillsbury.

Committee of Organization appointed, consisting of:

Rev. E. A. Mayer

Fred G. Nuechterlein

Leonhard Reichle

Rev. H. Voss

Paul Gugel.

Association formed January 6, 1910. Arrangements are being made for a public lecture.

FREEPORT.

Chairman: Dr. John W. Rigterink.

No answer to letter.

FREMONT.

Chairman: Dr. N. DeHaas.

Letter received from Dr. DeHaas says: "We, the Newaygo County Medical Society, have formed ourselves into an Anti-Tuberculosis Society and are ready to do what we can along this line." Also wrote for further instructions.

GAYLORD.

Chairman: Dr. George G. Richards.

No answer to letter.

GLADSTONE.

Chairman: Dr. David M. Kee.

No answer to letter.

GLADWIN.

Chairman: Dr. Charles G. Suylandt.

No answer to letter.

GRAND MARAIS.

Chairman: Dr. Victor C. Doherty.

No answer to letter.

GRAYLING.

Chairman: Dr. S. N. Insley.

No answer to letter.

HADLEY.

Chairman: Dr. Peter Stewart.

No answer to letter.

HARBOR SPRINGS.

Chairman: Dr. Edward W. Runyan.

No answer to letter.

HARTFORD.

Chairman: Dr. Robert R. Laurence.

No answer to letter.

HOMER.

Chairman: Dr. George A. Haynes.

No answer to letter.

IRON MOUNTAIN.

Chairman: Dr. John D. Cameron.

No answer to letter.

IRONWOOD.

Chairman: Dr. William C. Conley.

No answer to letter.

LAKE ODESSA.

Chairman: Dr. Benjamin F. Horner.

No answer to letter.

LAKEVIEW.

Chairman: Dr. F. R. Blanchard.

Letter received from Dr. Blanchard expressing his desire to do all he could to form a local society.

LESLIE.

Chairman: Dr. Arthur E. Greene.

No answer to letter.

LOWELL.

Chairman: Dr. Otto McDonnell.

No answer to letter.

MANCERLONA.

Chairman: Dr. John H. Mosley.

No answer to letter.

MANCHESTER.

Chairman: Dr. Christian Kapp.

No answer to letter.

MANTON.

Chairman: Dr. W. B. Wallace.

Letter turned over to one of the ladies' societies, who sent inquiry concerning the formation of a society. No further report received.

MARLETTE.

Chairman: Dr. W. T. Atkinson.

No answer to letter.

MIDDLEVILLE.

Chairman: Dr. A. F. Taylor.

No answer to letter.

MILFORD.

Chairman: Dr. N. I. Baker.

Reply to letter stated that he would try to form a local society. State dues received from Dr. Baker and Dr. Chaffey.

NEW BALTIMORE.

Chairman: Dr. Edward H. Sickler.

No answer to letter.

NORTHVILLE.

Chairman: Dr. Joseph M. Burgess.

No reply from Dr. Burgess. Matter referred to Mrs. W. S. Jerome, who promised to bring it up before the Civic Improvement Committee of the Woman's Club. No further report received.

NORWAY.

Chairman: Dr. Elisha P. Swift.

No answer to letter.

OLIVET.

Chairman: Dr. Philip H. Quick.

Letter received expressing a willingness to co-operate with the State Association.

OXFORD.

Chairman: Dr. George W. MacKinnon.

Letter received promising immediate co-operation in forming a local committee.

PENTWATER.

Chairman: Dr. George F. Lamb.

No answer to letter.

PINCKNEY.

Chairman: Dr. Claude L. Sigler.

No answer to letter.

PLAINWELL.

Chairman: Dr. O. F. Burroughs, Jr.

No answer to letter.

RICHMOND.

Chairman: Dr. N. T. Moore.

No answer to letter.

ROCHESTER.

Chairman: Dr. H. H. Angle.

No answer to letter.

ST. CHARLES.

Chairman: Dr. George A. Smale.

Letter received expressing desire to co-operate in any way possible and a belief that a local society could be formed.

ST. IGNACE.

Chairman: Dr. Caroline N. Conner.

No answer to letter.

SANDUSKY.

Chairman: Dr. D. L. Alexander.

No answer to letter.

SARANAC.

Chairman: Dr. F. W. Braley.

No answer to letter.

SAUGATUCK.

Chairman: Dr. Robert J. Walker.

Committee of organization formed consisting of:

Dr. R. J. Walker
Mr. P. A. Latta

Dr. H. E. Kreager
Mrs. D. A. Heath

No further report received.

SCHOOLCRAFT.

Chairman: Dr. D. E. Benning.

No answer to letter.

SOUTH LYON.

Chairman: Dr. R. G. Dean.

Letter received stating that he would be glad to assist in the campaign against tuberculosis by forming a local society.

SPARTA.

Chairman: Dr. Daniel J. Wallace.

No answer to letter.

STANTON.

Chairman: Dr. A. L. Corey.

Local association formed in December, 1909. Mrs. Clara D. Pierson is Secretary-Treasurer of the society.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

In a recent letter from the Secretary is included the following:

"The association here is somewhat handicapped, but we have a membership of seventeen, sent a delegate to Ann Arbor, have sold our share of stamps (and can double the sale another year, I am sure), have established the tuberculosis press service in both our local papers, have posted many placards, have the hearty co-operation of the public school and all of our clergymen, and have distributed much literature. We are soon to have an illustrated lecture by Dr. Johnston, shall follow that by an active canvass for more members, and hope then to be in a position to have the state exhibit here for a week."

List of Paid Members.

Dr. A. L. Carey	M. W. Stevenson
John W. S. Pierson	S. Perry Youngs
Clara D. Pierson	E. D. Straight
D. A. Fowle	W. J. Pettit
Thomas D. Dow	Jennie J. Meach
C. W. French	C. E. White
Rev. William Wiedenhoeft	Clarence M. Jennings
George E. Dakin	Helen Messenger
Newton W. Newhouse	

TAWAS CITY.

Chairman: Dr. Charles W. Crane.

Letter received expressing desire to help in the anti-tuberculosis work. Promised to call meeting of citizens of Tawas City soon. No further report.

TRENTON.

Chairman: Dr. H. Holden.

No answer to letter.

UNION CITY.

Chairman: Dr. J. H. Anderson.

No answer to letter.

VASSAR.

Chairman: Dr. Frank D. Levalley.

No answer to letter.

WHITEHALL.

Chairman: Dr. Charles F. Smith.

December 7th, 1909.

Dr. A. S. Warthin,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dear Doctor:—Your circular letter of November 16th in regard to organizing a local society at this place as a part of the State Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, came duly to hand.

Replying will say the plan meets, I believe, a long felt want in our midst and I will gladly do all I can to help organize and work with such a committee. I write you for full particulars in regard to the same.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES F. SMITH.

WILLIAMSTON.

Charman: Dr. E. F. Shaw.

No answer to letter.

YALE.

Chairman: Dr. William Wight.

Letter received expressing willingness to help in the work by forming a local committee.

ZEELAND.

Chairman: Dr. Thomas G. Huizinga.

No answer to letter.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

The central office of the Michigan State Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis is now established in comfortable quarters in the New Medical Building. This room was granted by the Board of Regents of the University shortly after our annual meeting in Ann Arbor. With the appropriation of \$200 given by the Board of Directors of the State Association the room has been equipped with a new typewriting desk, typewriter, file cases, and other minor office supplies. The central bureau is, therefore, in better working order than ever before and we believe that a corresponding increase in results throughout the State will follow.

The room granted by the University of Michigan is so shaped that it is possible to confine the office work to one end of the room and use the rest of the room for exhibition purposes. At present we have on exhibition: cards giving tuberculosis statistics; posters of various sorts, including announcements of lectures, stamp sales, and other work of the local societies which have been sent to the central bureau; photographs of shacks, sanatoria, the national exhibit, etc.; cartoons referring to tuberculosis and its effects, maps showing the local associations throughout Michigan, pamphlets of all sorts from Michigan local associations and from State Associations outside of Michigan. There is also a complete set of the bulletins which have been sent out for publication in the newspapers of the State included in this exhibit, as well as the publications of the State Board of Health of Michigan, and various magazines, such as the *Journal of the Outdoor Life*.

In addition to the exhibit already mentioned, we are indebted to several manufacturing firms for donating samples of their goods for our exhibit. The Burnitol Manufacturing Company of Boston have sent us a fine exhibit of their sputum cups and holders, cuspidors and holders, paper drinking cups and pocket flasks. Special mention should be made of their drinking cups as they are now put up in

purses, each purse containing two cups. It is a very neat and convenient arrangement.

J. L. Fairbanks and Company of Boston have sent copies of their Tuberculosis Record Book, which will be of interest to every medical man.

The Flint Sanitary Mouth-piece Company of Saranac Lake, New York, have added to our exhibit two of these telephone mouth-pieces and circulars giving full information regarding same. These mouth-pieces are made entirely of glass or porcelain, and can be removed and thoroughly cleansed at any time.

The Public Cup Vendor Company of New York have loaned us one of the cup vendors, sending us also a large number of cups, which makes a very valuable addition to our exhibit.

Seabury & Johnson of New York have sent us a fine mounted exhibit of their Sanitary Cuspidors and holders, together with a package of paper handkerchiefs.

The firm of Stone and Forsyth of Boston have donated a very complete exhibit of their articles. This includes samples of their paper cuspidor and holder, sputum cup and holder, different styles of pocket flasks, waterproof bags, paper napkins, paper plates, individual drinking cups, banner posters, a dustless dust cloth and mop.

A window tent and display rack have been received from the Walsh Window Tent Company of Morris, Illinois. The tent is ready for use and makes a fine exhibit.

We wish to extend our thanks to all of the companies which have so cordially and generously contributed to the exhibit which we are collecting.

The exhibit is open to all, and it is particularly desired that everyone who can, will come to the office of the Michigan State Association and look over our exhibit and our work.

EMBLEM



The official emblem of the Michigan State Association is the five-pointed blue star on a white ground, the significance of this emblem being fully explained in the article by Miss Dyar on the Easter Stamp, to be found on the following page. The blue star was first chosen by the Detroit Association as the emblem for its Tag Day, and was so successfully used that it was adopted by that association as its emblem and placed upon its Constitution and stationery. At the State Convention in Grand Rapids, June 23, 1908, at the request of the Detroit delegates, the Blue Star was unanimously adopted as the State emblem, and has since become identified with the Anti-tuberculosis Campaign in Michigan. The use of this emblem is not in any way to be construed as a failure to recognize the double Red Cross of the National and International Associations. The original intention was to make a local patriotic appeal to the citizens of Michigan concerning the problems of the State and the local campaigns to be waged in the State. Under this emblem thirty-four active local committees and associations have been formed; and all the anti-tuberculosis work in the State is now being carried out under the Blue Star. That it has fulfilled its purpose no one can doubt.

EASTER STAMP OF THE MICHIGAN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

The striking success of the Christmas Stamp issued by the American National Red Cross in 1908 suggested to me the idea of an Easter stamp for the same purpose—the collecting of funds to carry on the war against tuberculosis. At the time of the sale of the Red Cross stamps it was not possible for all the cities and towns of Michigan which wanted them to secure a sufficient number to meet the demand. Dr. Aldred Warthin of Ann Arbor, Secretary of the Michigan Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, who was in touch with all the cities and towns interested in tuberculosis relief work, suggested that I design a Christmas stamp to be issued by the Association in response to the demand which the Red Cross was not able to meet. This was found to be impossible in the limited time before the close of the Christmas season. However, my suggestion of an Easter stamp for the same purpose was received by the Executive Committee of the Association and I was asked to design an Easter stamp to be ready for approval at the State meeting on the 26th of February. The idea which I wished to express in this design is the Easter thought of a New Life of Hope for those afflicted with a malady so long thought to be hopeless. The emblem of the Michigan Association, the Blue Star placed in its white circle, is the principal motive of the design. This emblem, in Detroit at least, has since "Tag Day" become identified with a hopeful campaign against the White Plague, and since its adoption by the Michigan Association last summer, is becoming known throughout the State as significant of hopeful effort. Beneath the star, to make its meaning definite even to those for whom stars have no special significance, is the word, Hope. On either side rise Easter lilies, the flowers of Resurrection, of New Life. My suggestion for a design—the Star of Hope and the Flower of Resurrection of New Life—has been beautifully carried out in a design made for me by Miss Alice V. Guysi in which she has shown the true artistic sense in the placing of the star

and flower forms and in the color arrangement. The Blue Star on its white circle rests in a square of blue and on either side of this square rise the lilies, conventionalized to white-flower and stem and leaf. Around this blue square is a border of white on which is printed in blue on three sides the name of the society issuing the stamp—Michigan Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and at the bottom—Easter. There is no date as the stamp is to serve for more than one year.

This design is printed in blue and white, the colors of the Association, but for this purpose a lighter and more brilliant blue than that generally used has been chosen. This further increases the resemblance to an Oriental tile, which the stamp suggests, for it is a true Persian blue, luminous like a bit of spring sky.

The symbolism of stars comes from the Orient. The five-point star in the old astrology is Man dominating the lower elements of his being. The Star of Bethlehem travelled over Arabia and Syria and stopped above the cradle of the Hope of the World—the God-Man who came to heal the diseases of body and soul. What more fitting emblem than the star, for an effort which aspires to give New Life through Hope to those afflicted with a dread disease! The color of the star—blue—means the constancy which such an effort requires.

There will be two classes of stamps—one at one cent and the other at five cents, the latter to be embossed. The design has been thought worthy of this more expensive reproduction. Let all the people of our state recognize the Return of Life in tree and grass and flower and commemorate the Resurrection of Christ, as their belief warrants, by helping to bring New Life and Hope to those afflicted with the White Plague.

CLARA DYAR.

REPORT OF EASTER STAMP SALE, 1909

1	Adrian	\$ 2 68	39	Mason	\$ 1 06
2	Albion	1 50	40	Menominee	5 05
3	Allegan	2 00	41	Mohawk	1 80
4	Alpena	2 00	42	Monroe	2 00
5	Ann Arbor.....	149 37	43	Morenci	1 44
6	Au Sable.....	6 27	44	Muskegon	16 00
7	Bad Axe	7 05	45	Nashville	2 00
8	Belding	17 66	46	Negaunee	12 35
9	Bellaire	6 12	47	Niles	5 00
10	Benton Harbor.....	2 56	48	Onaway	1 68
11	Big Rapids.....	8 65	49	Ovid	2 94
12	Blissfield	1 00	50	Owosso	2 51
13	Cadillac	2 00	51	Paw Paw.....	4 77
14	Caro	2 50	52	Petoskey	3 33
15	Charlotte	3 36	53	Pontiac	2 00
16	Coldwater	14 25	54	Reading	6 48
17	Detroit	11 38	55	Reed City.....	5 45
18	Dowagiac	5 48	56	Saginaw	60 05
19	Escanaba	46 57	57	Shelby	20
20	Fenton	6 29	58	St. Clair.....	5 47
21	Flint	36 00	59	St. Johns.....	3 64
22	Frankfort	4 07	60	Tecumseh	2 02
23	Grand Haven.....	69	61	Three Rivers.....	1 07
24	Grand Ledge.....	3 76	62	Traverse City.....	5 53
25	Grand Rapids.....	82 32	63	Ypsilanti	55 00
26	Greenville	7 00			
27	Holland	29 12		Total	\$760 36
28	Houghton Co.....	5 48		Cost of Stamps.....	\$159 30
29	Howard City.....	2 88		Other expenses	75 00
30	Ionia	7 30			
31	Ithaca	4 63		Total cleared from Stamp	
32	Jackson	5 10		sale	\$526 06
33	Kalamazoo	42 16		Stamps on hand:	
34	Lansing	34 17		220,648 at 1c.....	\$2206 48
35	Lapeer	1 20		96,372 at 5c.....	\$4818 60
36	Manistee	86			
37	Manistique	9 20		Total worth of Stamps	
38	Marquette	23 00		on hand	\$7025 08

The following associations have not yet been heard from:

Bessemer
 Charlevoix
 Cheboygan
 Eaton Rapids
 Harbor Beach
 Hillsdale
 Holly

Hudson
 Mt. Clemens
 Sault Ste. Marie
 South Haven
 St. Louis
 Sturgis

Stamps returned from following towns—no sale:

Alma
 Bangor
 Battle Creek
 Bay City
 Birmingham
 Cassopolis
 Durand
 Hastings

Howell
 Ludington
 Midland
 Mt. Pleasant
 Munising
 Port Huron
 Portland
 West Branch

THE ASSOCIATION POSTCARD

"Be thou like the bird perched upon some frail thing, although he feel the branch bending beneath him, yet loudly sings, knowing full well that he has wings."

—Mme. de Casparin.

The success of the Easter Stamp which was issued last year by the Michigan Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, suggested the adoption of a postcard for use throughout the year. The cards issued by the National Association, bearing its emblem, the Double Red Cross, proved unsuitable for use in our state where the tuberculosis movement has become identified with our emblem—the Blue Star on the White Circle. At the Annual Meeting of our State Association I was asked to design a postcard which should show the emblem in some attractive placing. Miss Alexandrine McEwen, a well-known designer and a member of the Detroit Society of Arts and Crafts, has carried out my suggestion of a landscape design which should include our typical tree, the Michigan Pine, and the Blue Star and motto Hope. Her design shows a typical Michigan landscape with pine tree and lake from which a low hill rises to a deep blue sky, with great pearly clouds and a flight of birds soaring. The border is of dull green with design of pine cones. Set in this border at the top is the Blue Star on the White Circle and at the left the motto Hope. Beneath the landscape is the association name and an appropriate motto.

In its composition the design of the postcard is symbolical of long life as represented by the pine tree; the blue star, symbolical of hope in the fight against disease; the breezy landscape, symbolical of the means used in the treatment of tuberculosis; the flight of birds expressing the idea of the motto: "Hope brings new life."

There is of course no date as these cards are designed to be used for several years to come.

I take great pleasure in presenting this design to the Michigan Association and trust the postcard will find a wide circulation and carry its message of Hope to many who have before been hopeless.

CLARA DYAR,

Chairman Committee on Insignia.

February 17th, 1910.

THE FOUNDATION STONE LAID IN 1909.
MICHIGAN'S TUBERCULOSIS LAW

ACT NO. 27, LAWS OF 1909, AS AMENDED BY ACT NO. 317,
LAWS OF 1909.

This Act is Ordered to Take Effect September One, Nineteen Hun-
dred Nine.

“AN ACT defining the powers and duties of local health officers and boards of health in the matter of the protection of the people of the State of Michigan from the disease known as tuberculosis.

“The People of the State of Michigan enact:

“Section 1. Reports by physicians and others.—Tuberculosis is hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease. It shall be the duty of every physician in the State of Michigan to report in writing on a form to be furnished as hereinafter provided, the name, nativity, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed if known, and address, of every person known by said physician to have tuberculosis, to the health officer of the township, city or village in which said person resides, within twenty-four hours after such fact comes to the knowledge of said physician. It shall also be the duty of the chief officer having charge for the time being of any hospital, dispensary, asylum or other similar private or public institution in said State of Michigan, to report in like manner the name, nativity, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed if known, and previous address of every patient having tuberculosis who comes into his care or under his observation, within twenty-four hours thereafter.

“Section 2. This report shall be upon a blank form furnished by the State Board of Health, and such blank, in addition to the name, color, age, sex, nativity, occupation, place where last employed and present address, as stated above, shall give also the evidence upon which the diagnosis of tuberculosis has been made, the part of the body affected and the stage of the disease. All cases in which the sputum, urine, faeces, pus or any other bodily discharge, secretion or excretion shall contain the tubercle bacillus shall be regarded as open cases of tuberculosis, and the rules given below providing for disinfection of premises occupied by cases of tuberculosis shall apply only to such open cases. All other cases

shall be reported for statistical purposes and shall be subjected to frequent examinations. In the event of these becoming open cases, they shall become subject to the same restrictions as herein provided for all open cases. For each complete report sent in the physician reporting shall be allowed a fee of fifty cents out of the general fund in the State treasury after said report has been accepted by the State Board of Health and voucher issued therefor by the secretary of said board and approved by the Board of State Auditors.

"Section 3. Examination of sputum.—It shall be the duty of every health officer of a township, city or village, when so requested by any physician or by authorities of any hospital or dispensary, to make or cause to be made a microscopical examination of the sputum or other bodily secretion or discharge forwarded to him as that of a person having symptoms of tuberculosis, which shall be forwarded to such officer in a package specified by the State Board of Health, accompanied by a blank giving name, nativity, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed if known, and address of the person whose sputum it is. It shall be the duty of said health officer promptly to make a report of the results of such examination free of charge to the physician or person upon whose application the same is made, provided that the examination provided for in this section shall be made, on request of local health officers, by the State Board of Health.

"Section 4. Protection of records.—It shall be the duty of every health officer of a township, city or village to cause all reports made in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this act, and also all results of examinations showing the presence of the bacilli of tuberculosis made in accordance with the provisions of the third section of this act, to be recorded in a register to be furnished by the State Board of Health, of which he shall be the custodian, and a copy of which he shall transmit quarterly to the State Board of Health. Such register shall not be open to inspection by any person other than the health authorities of the State and of the said township, city or village, and said health authorities shall not permit any such report or record to be divulged so as to disclose the identity of the person to whom it relates, except as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act. The cost of all blanks, vouchers and registers by this act required to be furnished or issued by the State Board of Health shall be paid for by the Board of State Auditors out of the general fund in the State treasury, on presentation of vouchers approved by the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

"Section 5. Disinfection of premises.—In case of the vacating of any apartment or premises by the death or removal therefrom

of a person having open tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the attending physician, or if there be no such physician, or if such physician be absent, of the owner, lessee, occupant or other person having charge of the said apartments or premises, if he knows or has been notified that such deceased person or persons who have been removed therefrom had open tuberculosis, to notify the health officer of said township, city or village of said death or removal within twenty-four hours thereafter, and such apartments or premises so vacated shall not again be occupied until duly disinfected, cleansed or renovated by the local board of health, in accordance with the methods endorsed and recommended by the State Board of Health.

"Section 6. Health officers to direct disinfection, cleansing or renovation.—When notified of the vacating of any apartments or premises as provided in section five hereof, the local health officer or one of his assistants or deputies shall within twenty-four hours thereafter visit said apartments or premises and shall order and direct that, except for purposes of cleansing or disinfection, no infected article shall be removed therefrom until properly and suitably cleansed or disinfected; and said health officer shall determine the manner in which such apartments or premises shall be disinfected, cleansed or renovated in order that they may be rendered safe and suitable for occupancy. If the health authorities determine that disinfection is sufficient to render them safe and suitable for occupancy, such apartments or premises, together with all infected articles therein, shall immediately be disinfected by the health authorities at public expense. Should the health authorities determine that such apartments or premises are in need of thorough cleansing and renovation, a notice in writing to this effect shall be served upon the owner or agent of said apartments or premises, and said owner or agent shall thereupon proceed to the cleansing or renovating of such apartments or premises in accordance with the instruction of the health authorities, and such cleansing and renovation shall be done at the expense of the said owner or agent.

"Section 7. Prohibiting occupancy until order of health officer is complied with.—In case the orders or directions of the local health officer requiring the disinfection, cleansing or renovation of any apartments or premises or any articles therein as hereinbefore provided, shall not be complied with within forty-eight hours after such orders or directions shall be given, the health officer may cause a placard in words and form substantially as follows to be placed upon the door of the infected apartments or premises: "Tuberculosis is a communicable disease. These apartments have been occupied by a consumptive and may be infected. They must not be occupied until the order of the health officer directing their disinfection or renovation has been complied with. This notice must not

be removed under penalty of the law except by the health officer or other duly authorized official.

"Section 8. Prohibiting carelessness of a person having tuberculosis.—Any person having tuberculosis who shall dispose of his sputum, saliva or other bodily secretion or excretion so as to cause offense or danger to any person or persons occupying the same room or apartment, house, part of a house or premises, shall, on complaint of any person or persons subjected to such offense or danger, be deemed guilty of a nuisance and any person subjected to such a nuisance may make complaint in person or writing to the health officer of any township, city or village where the nuisance complained of is committed. It shall be the duty of the local health officer receiving such complaint to investigate, and if it appear that the nuisance complained of is such as to cause offense or danger to any person occupying the same room, apartment, house, part of a house or premises, he shall serve a notice upon the person so complained of, reciting the alleged cause of offense or danger and requiring him to dispose of his sputum, saliva or other bodily secretion or excretion in such a manner as to remove all reasonable cause of offense or danger. Any person failing or refusing to comply with orders or regulations of the local health officer of any township, city or village, requiring him to cease to commit such nuisance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one nor more than ten dollars.

"Section 9. Protection of patient's family.—It shall be the duty of a physician attending a patient having tuberculosis to take all proper precautions and to give proper instructions to provide for the safety of all individuals occupying the same house or apartment, and if no physician be attending such patient this duty shall devolve upon the local health officer, and all duties imposed upon physicians by any section of this act shall be performed by the local health officer in all cases of tuberculosis not attended by a physician.

"Section 10. It shall be the duty of every local health officer to transmit to every physician reporting any case of tuberculosis, or to the person reported as suffering from this disease, provided the latter has no attending physician, a circular of information provided by the State Board of Health. This circular of information shall inform the consumptive of the precautions necessary to avoid transmitting the disease to others.

"Section 11. Penalty for failure of physician to perform duties or for making false reports.—Any physician or person practicing as a physician who shall fail to report any case of tuberculosis or who shall knowingly report as affected with tuberculosis any person who is not so affected, or who shall wilfully make any false statement

concerning the name, nativity, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed if known, or address of any person reported as affected with tuberculosis, or who shall certify falsely as to any of the precautions taken to prevent the spread of infection, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

"Section 12. Reporting recovery of patient.—Upon the recovery of any person having tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the attending physician to make a report of this fact to the local health officer, who shall record the same in the records of his office, and shall relieve said person from further liability to any requirements imposed by this act.

"Section 13. General penalty.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished, except as herein otherwise provided, by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

"Section 14. Repealing all acts, et cetera.—All acts and parts of acts contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

The most important thing accomplished by the campaign of 1909 was the passage of the law given above. If this law is carried out faithfully the State of Michigan will have gone a long way toward the ultimate victory over tuberculosis. Let every local association work for the faithful observance of this law. Educate the people to a full understanding of its provisions. Show them that it is for their individual good and for the good of their children. Educate the physicians to the necessity of complying with its requirements. Insist upon the reporting of cases. See that your local Health Officers obey its rulings as to the disinfection of houses occupied by consumptives. Preach against the concealment of tuberculosis. If the incipient case is to recover he must fully understand the situation and co-operate with the physician. From the advanced cases society has the right to demand adequate protection. See that all the open cases of tuberculosis in your community obey the law. They should be taught the necessity and shown the danger to others, so that they will cheerfully work for the full observance of the law.

MODEL ANTI-SPITTING ORDINANCE

An ordinance to prohibit spitting or expectorating upon the sidewalk of any street or alley, park or public grounds, (or upon any street or alley), or upon the floors, stairs or steps of any public hall, theater or public building, or upon the floor of any street car or other vehicle used for public travel within the city of, and to punish persons violating said ordinance.

The Village ofordains:
The City ofordains:
The Common Council ofordain :

Section 1. It shall be unlawful within the City of for any person to spit or expectorate upon any sidewalk or walk (of any street or alley), or upon the floor, stairs or steps of any public hall, theater or public building, or upon the floor of any street car or other vehicle used for public travel.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to arrest and to sentence to pay a fine of not less than one dollar (\$1.00) nor more than ten dollars (\$10.00) and costs of prosecution, or of imprisonment in the County jail for not more than thirty (30) days, or to sentence of both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect on and after—— days from legal publication.

Ordinance drawn by Professor H. M. Bates, Law Department of the University.

Each local association should see that such an anti-spitting ordinance is passed in its town, and is thereafter observed. Secure the passage of such an ordinance; distribute literature and placards showing the dangers of spitting and the spread of disease thereby. After these methods secure conviction of the spitters.

"Thou shalt not spit."

This is one of the new commandments. Failure to observe this, in the light of our present knowledge, may mean murder. We have now reached a stage in the progress of our campaign when anti-spitting ordinances should be enforced and spitters arrested and fined. Is this at present the

case in any city or town in Michigan? Nowhere, we are sorry to say; but we will never be able to drive tuberculosis out of Michigan until the State passes out of the stage of civilization in which spitting is considered a personal liberty, luxury or necessity.

As an intermediate measure furnish local policemen with red cards bearing such legends as "Spitting spreads disease," etc., and have these given to offenders caught for the first time. When caught a second time, secure conviction.

TO THE LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

**Is this law observed in your schools?
If not, it is your duty to see that it is.**

Law requiring Instruction in the Public Schools of Michigan Regarding Mode of Spread of Dangerous Communicable Diseases.

Act No. 146, Laws of 1895 (Sections 4796 and 4797, C. L. 1897), as amended by Act No. 141, Laws of 1909.

Sec. 1. There shall be taught in every year in every public school in Michigan the principal modes by which each of the dangerous communicable diseases are spread and the best methods for the restriction and prevention of each such disease. Such instruction shall be given by the aid of text-books on physiology, supplemented by oral and blackboard instruction. From and after July first, nineteen hundred ten, no text-book on physiology shall be adopted for use in the public schools of the State, unless it shall give at least one-eighth of its space to the causes and prevention of dangerous communicable diseases. Text-books used in giving the foregoing instruction shall, before being adopted for use in the public schools, have that portion given to the instruction in communicable diseases approved by the State Board of Health to the State Board of Education.

Sec. 2. Neglect or refusal on the part of any superintendent or teacher to comply with the provisions of this law shall be considered a sufficient cause for dismissal from the school by the school board. Any school board wilfully neglecting or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of this Act shall be subject to fine the same as for neglect of any other duty pertaining to their office. This Act shall apply to all schools in this State, including schools in cities or villages, whether incorporated under special charter or under the general laws.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
LIVE STOCK SANITARY LAWS—TUBERCULOSIS IN AN-
IMALS.

Sec. 24. In case of tuberculous cattle, whenever the commission shall direct the killing of such cattle, it shall be the duty of the commission to appraise the animal or animals condemned, the owner or owners thereof to receive fifty per cent of value of animal as though not diseased, such per cent in no case to be reckoned on a sum over fifty dollars: Provided, That the owner or owners of slaughtered animals shall receive no compensation for the same unless the commission shall be satisfied that the premises have been kept in a sanitary condition, nor shall they receive compensation until said sanitary commission is satisfied that the infected premises have been disinfected in such manner as to prevent the further spread of the disease. When the state live stock sanitary commission or a member thereof shall deem it expedient to have cattle that have reacted to the tuberculin test, slaughtered under federal inspection, it shall have the power to order such slaughter. If the carcass of any such animal shall pass the federal inspection without being condemned, the owner of the animal shall receive all proceeds secured from the sale of such carcass after payment for shipping, handling and slaughtering charges have been deducted, in lieu of the above mentioned fifty per cent appraisal value. If the carcass of any such animal shall be condemned by the federal inspectors, the owner of the animal shall receive the proceeds of the sale of the hide, tallow, offal or any other proceeds from the sale of the carcass after deducting the cost of handling, shipping and slaughtering, in addition to the above mentioned fifty per cent appraisal valuation.

Sec. 25. The importation of cattle into the state for breeding or dairy purposes is hereby prohibited, excepting when such cattle are accompanied by a certificate of inspection made by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon, who is a graduate of a recognized veterinary college in the United States, Canada or Europe. Such certificate shall show that at the time of said inspection and within sixty days prior to shipment said cattle had been subjected to tuberculin test and were free from tuberculosis. Duly certified certificates of inspection, giving in full the temperature records of the tuberculin test, must be prepared in triplicate, one of which is furnished the shipper, one furnished the transportation company hauling the cattle, and one forwarded immediately to the president of the state live stock sanitary commission. The expense of such inspection and certificate shall be paid by the owner of the cattle.

TO THE LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.—See that every farmer in your county knows and understands this law. Educate the people to obey it!

HOW THE MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AIDS IN THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

LABORATORY OF

BACTERIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

DEAR SIR:—

Tuberculosis appears to be gaining ground among the cattle of the state. If this is true, every effort should be made by the farmer to counteract its progress by ascertaining whether the disease exists in his herd, or not.

It is impossible, in many cases, for farmers to depend upon professional assistance in this matter; in fact, the disease is so extensive, and the problems have become so important that in order to eradicate it, some plan must be devised by which the farmer himself will be able to cope with its ravages.

There are not enough veterinarians in the state, even if all their time were given to testing, to cover half of the cattle of the state just once in a year. Wherever veterinarians may be secured to conduct or supervise tests, this is advised.

Thus far, no progress has been made in eliminating this disease from our midst. Here and there has been a test, but it is like removing one small-pox patient from a community having an epidemic, and leaving thirty behind.

According to the best figures available, about 3 per cent of all cattle, 6 per cent to 9 per cent of all dairy cattle, and 20 per cent to 30 per cent of thoroughbred cattle have tuberculosis.

The tuberculin test is the only reliable means of ascertaining whether the disease exists or not. It has been established by the figures of the Bureau of Animal Industry that the efficiency of this tuberculin test is 98.81 per cent. No other diagnostic is equal to it.

It is largely a mechanical test, and can be applied intelligently by any bright young man who has been trained.

Our plan is to select bright young men to represent groups of farmers, having herds, who may wish to test their animals. These young men will be able to secure such training as is necessary in the disease of tuberculosis, and its significance; in the actual testing of cattle; in preparation of disinfectants and in methods of disinfection; and in any other matters such as may be helpful in the management of the disease. These young men will be able to go

back and watch over a limited number of herds, testing and advising until the disease may be cleaned up.

This laboratory will furnish tuberculin for cost of carriage, on condition that the test will be made according to its directions and the full report of the test returned for its review and interpretation.

The subject of tuberculosis will be treated this year by demonstrations and lectures during the "Dairy Week," Feb. 28th to March 5th. The following week, Monday and Tuesday, March 7th and 8th, will be devoted to actual testing of animals. Wednesday may be devoted to the interpretations of results. During this time, it is hoped sufficient training may be gained by those taking the work to enable them to conduct tests under the supervision of the laboratory.

Very respectfully,

East Lansing, Mich.

CHARLES E. MARSHALL.

DEAR DOCTOR:—

Tuberculosis has become such a big problem that it is reaching beyond the bounds of any profession and demanding the attention of all who can offer assistance in any way. The work in any state has not exceeded two or three per cent of the cattle of the state, and usually it is confined to less than one per cent of the cattle.

It is impossible for professional men to cope with it. There are not enough veterinarians in the state, even if all their time were given to testing, to cover half of the cattle of the state just once a year; in short, it would take from 1,000 to 2,000 veterinarians to test all of the cattle of the state in one year's time, devoting every week in the year to the work. There are less than 600 veterinarians in the state.

No progress has been made in eliminating the disease from our midst. Here and there has been a test, but it is like removing one small-pox patient from a community having an epidemic and leaving thirty behind.

According to the best figures available, about 3 per cent of all cattle, 6 per cent to 9 per cent of all dairy cattle, and 20 per cent to 30 per cent of all thoroughbred cattle have tuberculosis.

The tuberculin test, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, is correct in 98.81 per cent of cattle tested. Is there any diagnostic agent equal to it in efficiency?

It is largely a mechanical test, and can be applied intelligently by any bright man who has been trained and to whom assistance can be given in interpretation of the same and proper supervision rendered.

Our plan is to select bright young men representing groups of farmers who may wish to test their animals and train them in the

disease of tuberculosis and its significance; in disinfectants and disinfection; also give them actual experience in testing. These young men will be able to go back and watch over a certain number of herds, testing and advising until the disease is cleaned up in the herds. If it is possible for veterinarians to do this work, it is advised because of their special professional training.

This laboratory will furnish the tuberculin for cost of carriage only, on condition that the test will be made according to our directions, and the full report of the test returned for our review and interpretation. Should any veterinarian desire to take part in or be present at the test conducted at the College, March 7th and 8th, he will be welcomed. The lecture and demonstrations will occur during "Dairy Week," Feb. 28th to March 5th.

You as an expert will doubtless be called upon by farmers who have large herds and can well afford expert testing to assist in this movement. It will necessarily be slow in getting started, but all must co-operate in this fight against this disease which appears to be spreading rapidly among cattle.

This matter was presented to the veterinarians of the state, at their annual meeting, and it appeared to meet with their hearty approval. There was not an adverse criticism uttered.

Will you not give this movement your moral support, and help wherever it is possible to make it a slow, persistent, progressive method of eradication of tuberculosis among cattle of the state?

Very respectfully,

East Lansing, Mich.

CHARLES E. MARSHALL.

REPORT OF THE STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

The report of the Board of Trustees for 1908, which was also their first report, indicates quite clearly the intent of the state in establishing the sanatorium; outlines the plans that were pursued in its construction and indicated the needed extensions in order to carry out the original designs and to bring the material part of the institution to completion.

The following is the act introduced by Senator Shields, into the legislature, February 17th, 1909, as it passed:

AN ACT

Making appropriation for the State Sanatorium for current expenses and for building and special purposes for the fiscal years ending June thirty, nineteen hundred ten and June thirty, nineteen hundred eleven, and to provide a tax to meet same.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated for current expenses for the State Sanatorium, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, nineteen hundred ten, the sum of seven thousand dollars, and for the fiscal year ending June thirty, nineteen hundred eleven, the sum of eight thousand dollars.

Section 2. The further sum of fourteen thousand one hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year ending June thirty, nineteen hundred ten, for purposes and by amounts as follows: For six shacks, ten thousand dollars; for permanent water system, four thousand dollars; for farm implements, one hundred dollars.

Section 3. The further sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars is appropriated for the fiscal year ending June thirty, nineteen hundred eleven, for purposes and by amounts as follows: For steam laundry equipment, two thousand dollars; for cement cow stable, two thousand dollars; dishes and furniture for dining room, five hundred dollars; for cement walks, three hundred dollars; for fences, five hundred dollars; for purchase of milch cows, five hundred dollars.

Section 4. The several sums appropriated by the provisions of this act shall be paid out of the State treasury to the treasurer of

the State Sanatorium at such times and in such amounts as the general accounting laws of the State prescribe, and the disbursing officer shall render his account to the Auditor General thereunder.

Section 5. The Auditor General shall incorporate in the State tax for the year nineteen hundred nine the sum of twenty-one thousand and one hundred dollars, and for the year nineteen hundred ten the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars, which, when collected shall be credited to the general fund to reimburse the same for the money hereby appropriated.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

The Board of Trustees has proceeded to carry out the provisions of the enactment and by the time the several moneys are available, the additions, extensions and improvements provided for, will be under way.

It will be noticed that the funds provided for maintenance are not increased by the act, in proportion to the increased capacity for inmates, therefore the management is forced to practice the greatest economy, even to the point of privation, so far as appliances and equipment are concerned. This deficiency being supplied would enable the staff to render better service. It is anticipated that provisions will be made for this when the needs become more generally known.

Since making their first report, the dining room in the main building has been completed and extended according to the original plans. Its capacity is 125 seats at table. It is thought that no other change will have to be made in this to meet future needs. A temporary infirmary, with a capacity for eight patients, has also been added to the main building. The original plans contemplate an infirmary in keeping with the structural features of the rest of the building. When this is added the present temporary wing can be moved to another part of the grounds and converted into a shack. The grounds surrounding the buildings have been laid off in artistic designs and many thousand seedling trees have been planted thereon. These trees are yet very small, but will eventually add greatly to the appearance of the grounds and afford by their shade, great comfort for the patients. The trustees of the institution have to thank the State Agricultural and State Forestry commissions for these trees which they so kindly donated. The large farm in connection with the Sanatorium needs to be brought into

as good a state of cultivation as the quality of the soil permits. The farm buildings are wholly inadequate to meet the needs of the institution. Under the supervision of an expert from the State Agricultural College, a strawberry bed has been planted and ground placed under preparation for the planting of an orchard of various kinds of fruit.

The Staff of the Sanatorium consists of a Medical Superintendent; a secretary who has charge of the correspondence and who also does the work of an accountant; a matron who superintends the housekeeping and the culinary departments; and two trained nurses who look after the personal needs of the patients. The outside service consists of a farmer and such assistants as required.

Patients are not admitted to the institution for a longer period than six months. Many times they need to remain longer; when such is the case, they can provide themselves with individual shack-tents, at their own expense and continue under the observation of the staff and get their meals at the dining room at the regular rate paid by the other patients, which is seven dollars per week. At present there are five tents on the grounds, three of these are the property of private individuals. These have increased the capacity of the institution from 46 to 56. This number will be still further increased when the new shacks provided for are built.

The Board of Trustees look upon the Sanatorium as an educational institution as well as a place for the treatment of incipient cases of tuberculosis. They believe that the educational feature was prominent in the minds of the legislature which passed the original creative act. When completed according to the original intent, the institution will accommodate about one hundred patients. It is impossible to hold the inmates at a uniform number. As cases come and go the level will fluctuate from a few below to a few above the normal capacity. There are in the state eighty-five counties. The capacity allows scarcely more than one case to each county. Considering the very great number of cases that are eligible to admission there cannot be more than an insignificant fraction of them at the institution at one time.

Sanatorium work essentially consists of two things.

First, to instruct inmates how to live and conduct themselves to the end that they may profit by every possible advantage and opportunity to improve their condition. The second is, to see that they so avail themselves of the opportunity so as to attain the desired result. The first part of this work consists of personal instruction. It is educational. The second part may be called medical. It is treatment. That Sanatorium residence be educational, the patients themselves must become teachers. They will as a general rule, return to their respective communities and there tell others what they have learned about rest, diet, open air, exercise, personal hygiene, and all the other essentials of the "cure" as they took it. In this way it is anticipated that before long more people will be indirectly than directly benefited.

Owing to failing health, the first superintendent, Dr. R. L. Kennedy, was obliged to leave the sanatorium. Dr. Kennedy was relieved, for a time, by the appointment of Dr. C. E. Patterson as Assistant Superintendent, but upon April 3rd, the Board accepted Dr. Kennedy's resignation, a step which had been delayed since the preceding November, in the hope that he might sufficiently be restored to health to resume the work. Dr. Earl M. McCoy is present Acting Superintendent.

Governor Warner, in January, appointed W. B. Hinsdale, M. D., of Ann Arbor, to the unexpired term made vacant by the resignation of Trustee Copeland.

On July 22nd, 1909, the Board of Trustees appointed D. B. Pierce, M. D., of Lake Placid, N. Y., to be Superintendent of the Sanatorium in the place made vacant in April by the resignation of Dr. Robert Kennedy.

Dr. Pierce comes to the institution after a year's experience as an assistant to Dr. H. S. Goodall at Stony Wold Sanatorium and two years more of private practice in the Adirondacks; which have fitted him especially for taking up this work. Although he is a New Englander, and received the degree of A. B. from Williams College, yet he came to the University of Michigan for that of Doctor of Medicine, graduating in June, 1903. A year in hospital work was also taken at Jackson, Michigan.

REPORT OF G. W. TEEPLE, TREASURER
OF THE
STATE SANATORIUM, HOWELL.

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1909.

Receipts.

Special—

By cash on hand July 1st, 1908.....	\$ 2449 61	
By cash, State Treasurer, July, 1908.....	7000 00	
By cash, State Treasurer, September, 1908	7055 51	\$16505 12

Current Expense—

By cash, July, 1908.....	\$ 3029 17	
August	1041 94	
September	946 99	
October	3482 24	
November	416 22	
December	423 72	
January, 1909.....	2492 82	
February	3438 56	
March	1103 98	
April	3856 15	
May	1079 61	
June	1344 56	\$22655 96

Total\$39161 08

Disbursements.

Special—

By cash, July, 1908.....	\$ 5516 81	
August	851 63	
September	2081 48	
November	5848 44	
January, 1909.....	1596 63	
February	536 55	
June	51 43	\$16482 97
Balance on Hand June 30th, 1909.....		22 15

\$16505 12

Current Expense—

Overdraft, July 1st, 1908.....	\$ 529 10	
July	1711 65	
August	2295 41	
September	1936 67	
November	2833 62	
December	733 53	
January, 1909	747 29	
February	3824 83	
March	1444 13	
April	3219 56	
May	1160 42	
June	1511 91	\$21948 12
Balance on hand June 30th, 1909.....		707 84

22655 96

Total\$39161 08

NATIVITY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
American	42	48	90
German	1	4	5
Canadian	2	2	4
Swedish		1	1
Holland		1	1
Irish	1		1
Polish	1		1
	<hr/> 47	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 103

OCCUPATION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Traveling Salesman	4	..	4
Clerks	3	1	4
Housekeepers .....	..	34	34
Students	4	4	8
Teachers .....	..	3	3
Farmers	11	..	11
No occupation .....	..	2	2
Tailoress .....	..	1	1
Bookkeepers	1	7	8
Mail carrier	1	..	1
Cigar maker .....	..	1	1
Printers	2	..	2
Silkwarper	1	..	1
Street Car Conductor.....	1	..	1
Carriage Trimmer	1	..	1
Sailors	2	..	2
Manufacturers	2	..	2
Carpenter	1	..	1
Mill hand	1	..	1
Brass Finisher	1	..	1
Book Binder .....	..	1	1
Insurance Agent	1	..	1
Pattern Maker	1	..	1
Laborer	1	..	1
Builder	1	..	1
Musician .....	..	1	1
Jeweler	1	..	1
Tanner	1	..	1
Sheriff	1	..	1
Factory Girl .....	..	1	1
Mechanical Engineer	1	..	1
Steam Fitter	1	..	1
Machinist	1	..	1
Barber	1	..	1
	<hr/> 47	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 103

PATIENTS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Patients in Sanatorium July 1st, 1908.....	18	16	34
Number admitted within the year.....	32	41	73
Number discharged within the year.....	47	56	103
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
No. remaining in Sanatorium June 30, 1909	23	21	44

RESIDENCE: COUNTY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Alger .....	..	1	1
Barry	1	..	1
Bay .....	..	1	1
Cheboygan .....	..	1	1
Clinton .....	..	2	2
Calhoun	1	..	1
Eaton	2	..	2
Genesee	3	..	3
Gratiot	3	1	4
Ingham	3	4	7
Ionia	2	2	4
Isabella	1	..	1
Jackson	2	1	3
Kalamazoo .....	..	3	3
Kent	2	5	7
Lake	1	1	2
Livingston	7	3	10
Manistee	1	1	2
Mecosta .....	..	1	1
Midland	1	..	1
Monroe .....	..	2	2
Osceola .....	..	1	1
Saginaw	1	2	3
Shiawassee	1	1	2
St. Clair .....	..	2	2
Van Buren	1	..	1
Washtenaw .....	..	3	3
Wayne	14	18	32
	47	56	103

RELIGION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Protestant	33	40	73
Catholic	14	15	29
Jewish .....	..	1	1
	47	56	103

CIVIL CONDITION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Married	18	22	40
Single	29	32	61
Widowed .....	..	2	2
	47	56	103

AGES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
16—20	5	10	15
20—30	20	24	44
30—40	16	18	34
40—50	6	4	10
	47	56	103

PRESUMABLE DURATION OF DISEASE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1 to 3 months	3	2	5
3 to 6 months	10	5	15
6 to 12 months	9	11	20
1 to 2 years	12	15	27
2 to 5 years	9	16	25
Total	43	49	92

NO. OF PATIENTS HAVING HEMORRHAGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Hemorrhage prior to admission.....	17	17	34
Hemorrhage during residence	14	10	24
No History of hemorrhage	20	25	45
	51	52	103
Hemorrhage both before and during res.	8	3	11
Total	43	49	92

PHYSICAL CONDITION ON ADMISSION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Incipient	9	21	30
Moderately Advanced	30	22	52
Far Advanced	4	6	10
Total	43	49	92

PHYSICAL CONDITION ON DISCHARGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Apparently cured	5	15	20
Arrested	10	8	18
Improved	15	12	27
Unimproved	12	13	25
Died	1	1	2
Total	43	49	92

TURBAN CLASSIFICATION

	APP. CURED		ARRESTED		IMPVD.		UNIMPVD.		DIED		TOTAL
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.
Stage I	5	13	4	4	1	8	3	1	0	0	13 26
Stage II	0	1	5	4	12	2	5	10	1	0	23 17
Stage III	1	0	0	1	2	2	4	2	0	1	7 6
Total	6	14	9	9	15	12	12	13	1	1	43 49
	20		18		27		25		2		92

Average Residence19.8 weeks
 Average Gain of 81 Patients.....10.1 pounds
 Average Loss of 11 Patients..... 6.6 pounds
 Greatest Gain in Weight, Time 26 weeks.....32 pounds
 Greatest Loss in Weight, Time 18 5-7 weeks.....12 pounds
 Average Age: Male.....27.5 years
 Average Age: Female.....26 years
 Average Age: Total.....26.7 years
 Patients in Sanatorium less than one month not
 reported on:11

SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL REPORT

From June 30, 1909, to December 15, 1909.

Cases discharged since June 30, 1909.....	62
Cases reported upon since June 30, 1909.....	47
Cases remaining less than one month not reported.....	15
Average stay for 47 patients.....weeks	17.42
Longest stay for 1 patient.....weeks	65 6-7
Shortest stay for 1 patient.....weeks	4
40 patients gained in weight: Average gain, pounds.....	11.19
7 patients lost in weight: Average loss, pounds.....	3.8

Number of patients enrolled December 15, 1909.....	52
Number of patients discharged since institution opened September 1, 1907, to December 15, 1909.....	187
Number reported on	159
Number remaining less than 1 month.....	28

Number of applications received since institution began in 1907 to date	368
Number of applications rejected to date.....	107

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION AND CONDITION ON DIS- CHARGE.

	APP. CURED	ARRESTED	IMPVD.	UNIMPVD.	DIED	TOTAL
Incipient	22	9	13	5	0	49
Moderately Advanced	3	26	34	24	1	88
Far Advanced	0	1	6	14	1	22
Total	25	36	53	43	2	159

EXAMINING PHYSICIANS.

Ann Arbor	Dr. W. B. Hinsdale
Ann Arbor	Dr. V. C. Vaughan
Albion	Dr. G. C. Hafford
Alpena	Dr. J. D. Dunlap
Alpena	Dr. C. M. Williams
Battle Creek	Dr. F. A. Kingsley
Bad Axe	Dr. W. J. Herrington
Bay City	Dr. John McClurg
Belding	Dr. J. E. Furgeson
Benton Harbor	Dr. W. C. Baster
Benton Harbor	Dr. C. W. Sowers
Big Rapids	Dr. W. S. Whitney
Big Rapids	Dr. A. A. Spoor
Bronson	Dr. S. M. Cornell
Calumet	Dr. Murdock Kerr
Centerville	Dr. F. A. Pratt
Charlotte	Dr. W. A. Rand

Clair	Dr. F. R. Gray
Detroit	Dr. H. J. Hartz
Detroit	Dr. E. L. Shurley
Detroit	Dr. E. S. Sherrill
Detroit	Dr. R. S. Olin
Detroit	Dr. Bruce Anderson
Dowagiac	Dr. H. S. McMaster
Dowagiac	Dr. G. R. Herkimer
Flint	Dr. J. C. McGregor
Flint	Dr. R. J. Reynolds
Grand Rapids	Dr. H. C. Johnston
Grand Rapids	Dr. R. H. Spencer
Grand Rapids	Dr. M. C. Sinclair
Holland	Dr. J. J. Mersen
Howell	Dr. W. C. Huntington
Ionia	Dr. G. P. Winchell
Jackson	Dr. G. R. Hendricks
Jackson	Dr. J. C. Smith
Jackson	Dr. N. H. Williams
Kalamazoo	Dr. L. J. Crum
Kalamazoo	Dr. W. H. Rockwell
Kalamazoo	Dr. B. N. Epler
Kearsarge	Dr. Andrew Roche
Manistee	Dr. J. S. Randall
Marquette	Dr. H. J. Hornbogen
Marquette	Dr. R. C. Markham
Muskegon	Dr. R. L. Marvin
Muskegon	Dr. John Vanden Laan
Muskegon	Dr. Jacob Oosting
Mt. Clemens	Dr. Harry Taylor
Monroe	Dr. D. Dawe
Monroe	Dr. Chas. Southwell
Manistique	Dr. C. W. Livingston
Lansing	Dr. C. M. Watson
Lansing	Dr. Jos. Foster
Lake Odessa	Dr. B. F. Horner
North Adams	Dr. A. H. Norton
Olivet	Dr. A. H. Burleson
Petoskey	Dr. O. L. Ramsdell
Petoskey	Dr. G. E. Roycraft
Pinckney	Drs. H. F. & C. L. Sigler
Pontiac	Dr. E. Orton
Port Huron	Dr. C. B. Stockwell
Port Huron	Dr. A. F. Randall
Saginaw	Dr. J. D. Bruce
Saginaw	Dr. J. H. Cowell

Shelby	Dr. W. L. Griffin
Traverse City	Dr. H. R. Garner
Traverse City	Dr. L. F. Sipher
Vassar	Dr. L. J. Gibson

METHOD OF ADMISSION.

All applicants for admission to the Sanatorium must present themselves for examination to one of the examining physicians and must also furnish a certificate filled out by their family physician. These blank certificates can be obtained by applying to any member of the examining board or the Superintendent of the Sanatorium and should be filled out carefully and in detail, giving special attention to the physical signs and general symptoms of the applicant.

If the applicant is found eligible under the rules, he is so notified and his admission papers are placed on file to wait the first vacancy. Applicants waiting for a vacancy will be required to report once a month to the physician who examined them for admission.

CHARGES.

Residents of the State only are eligible for admission.

Those who are able to pay will be charged seven dollars per week, which covers board, room, medical attendance, nursing and medicine.

Bills are payable monthly in advance.

Those who are unable to pay must furnish a certificate to that effect from the superintendent of the poor of their respective county or township, approved by the judge of probate of said county. In these cases all necessary expenses for residence at the Sanatorium will be defrayed by the state and county as provided by law.

LENGTH OF TERM.

Six months is the maximum term allowed for the treatment of any patient except for unusual reasons, but a patient's room may be required at any time should the physician in charge deem it for the good of the institution.

DEFINITION OF INCIPIENT (FAVORABLE) STAGE OF
TUBERCULOSIS.

Slight initial lesion in the form of infiltration limited to the apex or a small part of one lobe.

No tuberculous complications. Slight or no constitutional symptoms (particularly including gastric or intestinal disturbances or rapid loss of weight).

Slight or no elevation of temperature or acceleration of pulse at any time during the twenty-four hours, especially after rest.

Expectoration usually small in amount or absent.

Tubercle bacilli may be present or absent.

DEFINITION OF MODERATELY ADVANCED STAGE OF
TUBERCULOSIS.

No marked impairment of function either local or constitutional.

Localized consolidation moderate in extent with little or no evidence of destruction of tissue.

Or disseminated fibroid deposits.

No serious complications.

DEFINITION OF FAR ADVANCED STAGE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Marked impairment of function, local and constitutional.

Localized consolidation intense.

Or disseminated areas of softening.

Or serious complications.

NURSES' WORK IN PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN MICHIGAN

To the Michigan State Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis:

In presenting a brief statement of the part taken by nurses in Michigan for the prevention and relief of tuberculosis, it is gratifying to learn that they have become equally interested in and identified with the movement, in comparison to the progress which has been made in other directions. It is also interesting to note what an active part the Visiting Nurse Associations have taken.

Early in February of this year, seventy-five letters asking what specific work had been undertaken by nurses singly or collectively, were sent to Secretaries of local societies and nurses throughout the state. Twenty-three replies were received, seven of which reported—no local organization, namely:—Adrian, Alma, Cadillac, Flint, Ludington, Portland and Ypsilanti.

Outside of the tuberculosis sanitariums, eight nurses are engaged in this work amongst the poor, four of whom are in Detroit.

There are between fifty and sixty nurses enrolled as members of either local societies or the State Society.

In Houghton, the Anti-Tuberculosis Society is ready to put a trained worker in the field.

Grand Rapids—A graduate nurse is engaged by the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, who in turn is assisted by the visiting nurses, when necessary.

Saginaw—A nurse is supported by a fund, which was willed by a philanthropic citizen, for the purpose of taking care of poor, tuberculous patients.

Bay City—The visiting nurse combines the care of tuberculous patients with her other work.

Kalamazoo—A nurse is employed at the Tuberculosis Colony, and some work is done by the visiting nurse, who is supported by the Charities Organization.

Grand Haven—The work is just begun. There is only one nurse in the town, but she is enthusiastic and a worker.

Muskegon—Visiting nurses instruct and see that poor patients are supplied with milk and eggs.

Marquette—One nurse doing tubercular work amongst the poor. She is supported by the Visiting Nurse Association.

Hillsdale—States that it is sure of the nurses' interest and co-operation as the movement progresses.

Escanaba has every reason to believe the nurses will co-operate heartily as soon as the work of organization is perfected.

In Detroit, in March 1906, the placing of a nurse in the field to work amongst tuberculous patients, was made possible by the District Nursing Society, who volunteered to support an extra nurse on the Visiting Nurse Association staff. With the assistance of the Board of Health and the different clinics the work progressed slowly but steadily.

In June, 1908, through the combined efforts of the Visiting Nurse Association and the Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, a distinct effort was made to raise funds for the further development of the work. The result of these efforts was the raising of \$11,000 on June 9th, which has passed into history as "Tuberculosis Charity Day."

To facilitate the systematic development of the nursing, the Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis elected to place the supervision of its nurses under the Visiting Nurse Association. This has proven a splendid piece of co-operative work and one which is cordially recommended to other local societies.

In July, the first nurse was engaged by the Society, in August the second one was added, in October the third one was appointed and in December the fourth, making a staff of four nurses, with the immediate prospect of a fifth. In addition to this staff, a house to house investigator and instructor was appointed in December.

Number of professional visits made by the nurses up to Feb. 1st, 1913.

Number of patients 340.

Number of investigations made and instructions given 1564.

In September, 1908, the Michigan State Nurses' Associ-

ation showed its interest by contributing a sum of money for the Tuberculosis Exhibit, also framed resolutions commending the work of the Michigan Society for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, the same being forwarded to the International Tuberculosis Congress in Washington.

With the interest already aroused, it is fair to suppose that the nurses of Michigan will take a very active part in the future, in the work of the prevention and relief of tuberculosis.

Respectfully submitted,

AGNES G. DEANS.

February 26, 1909.

(This report was sent in nearly a year ago,—just too late for last year's report. During 1909 a nurse has been engaged by Ann Arbor people to take care of tuberculous patients. The expenses are paid by the local Anti-Tuberculosis Society and in part by the Federation of Charities.)

STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

The State Federation of Women's Clubs has again assisted greatly in the Michigan anti-tuberculosis campaign. The Federation at its annual meeting in 1909 pledged itself to aid in the Easter Stamp Sale, and this aid was willingly given by a large number of the local Woman's Clubs. Local anti-tuberculosis work has in many cases depended almost wholly upon the efforts of these clubs, the medical profession failing to show any interest in the work. For its aid in the movement for the conservation of the health and happiness of the citizens of Michigan, the State Federation deserves the warmest thanks of the latter. The Executive Committee of the State Anti-Tuberculosis Association acknowledges here with thanks its indebtedness to the Federation for its most helpful co-operation in the anti-tuberculosis campaign.

PRESS SERVICE.

The Secretary of the Association has distributed the bulletins of the National Association regularly to the newspapers of the state which are mentioned below. Four hundred and twenty-five bulletins are being sent out on an average of one per week. These include the National bulletins and those gotten out by the State Association. Besides those sent to the press of the State, bulletins are sent also to the officers, directors and life-members of the State Association and to the Secretary or Chairman of each local association or committee. Judging from the number of clippings sent in to us the State Press is aiding greatly in the educational campaign and about 1,225,000 people are reached by this material. The importance of such press-service cannot be overestimated, and the Executive Committee of the State Association takes this opportunity of acknowledging its indebtedness to the State Press.

STATE PRESS SERVICE.

L. W. Stevenson, Courier and Tri-Co. Advertiser, Addison.
Charles C. Parker, Courier, Algonac.
G. W. Paton, Herald, Almont.

Dr. Keating, Physician & Surgeon, Ann Arbor.
 H. H. Johnson, Ann Arbor Times-News, Ann Arbor.
 C. D. Macaulay, Graphic, Armada.
 E. H. Mudge, World, Ashley.
 H. J. Richardson, Beacon, Augusta.
 H. W. Davis, Lake County Star, Baldwin.
 A. J. L. Keddie, Beacon, Bear Lake.
 A. E. Dann & Co., Clarion, Beaverton.
 W. E. Holt, Gazette, Bellevue.
 G. W. Buster, Citizen, Boyne City.
 Grant Steele, Clarion, Breckenridge.
 S. B. Jacobs, Argus, Brighton.
 Walter Ford, Exponent, Brooklyn.
 L. A. Howse, Banner, Brown City.
 M. C. Chamberlin, Record, Buchanan.
 Mallery & Carpenter, Acorn, Burr Oak.
 Mrs. E. C. Apsey, News, Caledonia.
 Mining Gazette Co., Evening News, Calumet.
 George Williams, Times, Carleton.
 A. L. Bemis, Gazette, Carson City.
 H. F. Lenzner, Chronicle, Cass City.
 L. M. Sellers, Clipper, Cedar Springs.
 Frank A. Ellis, Leader, Charlotte.
 Willis Miller, Argus, Chesaning.
 Welch & Bennett, Sentinel, Clare.
 E. Pierce Van De Mark, Courier, Clinton.
 James O. Stevic, Courier, Coloma.
 C. W. Clemens, Advertiser-Record, Constantine.
 De Vos & Son, Observer, Coopersville.
 R. H. Peterson, Progress, Copemish.
 Louis M. Sheardy, Independent, Corunna.
 Thomas Conlin, Diamond Drill, Crystal Falls.
 M. T. Woodruff, Independent, Dearborn.
 Joseph Daw, Recorder, Deckerville.
 Wm. McNamara, Times-Journal, Deerfield.
 Otto Carmichael, Free Press, Detroit.
 H. M. Nimono, Saturday Night, Detroit.
 Dr. B. R. Schenck, Washington Arcade, Detroit.
 John O. Thompson, Leader, Dexter.
 E. C. Sibley, News, Dimondale.
 Fred B. Carr, Reporter, Dundee.
 Charles R. Jackson, Iosco County Gazette, East Tawas.
 White-Holmes Printing Co., Times, Edmore.
 G. W. Perry, Progress, Elk Rapids.
 C. D. Sherman, Sun, Elsie.
 Dayton Selby, Journal, Empire.
 B. H. Cornell, Enterprise, Fair Grove.
 Charles E. Bassett, Herald, Fennville.
 Ford Printing Co., Argus, Galesburg.
 R. J. Burch, Advocate, Galien.
 C. E. Mason, Delta, Gladstone.
 Eugene & Isaac Foster, Gladwin Co. Record, Gladwin.
 J. W. Hunter, News, Grand Rapids.
 W. T. Woodruff, News, Hamtramack.
 G. V. Dailey, Local, Hanover.
 H. S. Babcock, Graphic, Harbor Springs.
 W. L. Chapelle, Alcona Co. Review, Harrisville.

C. A. Gurney, Oceana Republican, Hart.
 H. F. Cochrane & Son, Day Spring, Hartford.
 D. W. Knickerbocker, Index, Homer.
 D. E. Thompson, Tribune-Gazette, Iron Mountain.
 News Record Pub. Co., News-Record, Ironwood.
 George A. Hewett, Iron Ore, Ishpeming.
 E. G. Hall, Independent Farmer, Kinde.
 The Laingsburg News, Laingsburg.
 Orville Dennis, Missaukee Republican, Lake City.
 J. H. Wilson, Native Coppertimes, Lake Linden.
 G. H. McMillen, Times, Lake Odessa.
 F. E. Moore, Enterprise, Lakeview.
 George A. Glerune & Co., Independent, LeRoy.
 Bert M. Gould, Local Republican, Leslie.
 C. B. Drake, Journal, Lewiston.
 J. H. Keyes, News, Lexington.
 D. E. Blockmer, Leader, Linden.
 Thomas Whitehouse, Journal, Lowell.
 W. B. Pool, Observer, Luther.
 Ernest S. Fuller, Herald, Lyons.
 Chas. R. Burlison, Chronicle, McBain.
 O. E. Hawkins, Herald, Mancelona.
 Mat. D. Blosser, Tribune, Manton.
 W. S. & D. M. Barnard, Dispatch, Maple Rapids.
 Arthur E. Bailey, News, Marcellus.
 D. E. Hubbell, Leader, Marlette.
 H. H. Patterson, Gazette, Melvin.
 T. Z. Eveland, Leader, Mendon.
 Roger M. Andrews, Herald Leader, Menominee.
 J. W. Saunders, Sun, Middleville.
 W. H. Houseman, Leader, Milan.
 G. S. Rowe, Times, Milford.
 H. Whiteley & Son, Presque Isle Co. News, Millersburg.
 A. K. Pierce, Gazette, Millington.
 Lester M. Small, Mail-Telegram, Mio.
 James B. Haskins, Journal, Morley.
 Wilber Wiggins, Tribune, Muir.
 E. O. Shaw, Republican, Newaygo.
 F. J. Boyd, Advocate, North Adams.
 Wilbur E. Campbell, Leader, Northport.
 F. S. Neal, Record, Northville.
 J. B. Knight, Current, Norway.
 Frank N. Green, Optic, Olivet.
 Shults & Keddis, Lake Breeze, Onckama.
 G. S. Easton, News, Onsted.
 Ontonagon Herald Co., Herald, Ontonagon.
 E. H. Congdon, Leader Globe, Oxford.
 W. O. Hullinger, Journal & Marine News Clipper, Perry.
 A. P. Faling, Sun, Petersburg.
 E. E. Baldwin, Clarion, Pickford.
 George H. A. Shaw, Progress, Pigeon.
 Ford Printing Co., News, Plainwell.
 A. K. Burrows, News, Port Austin.
 Charles J. Quade, Spalding Gazette, Powers.
 Gies Brothers, Review, Reese.
 Will A. Fox, Era, Rochester.
 J. W. Michael, Review, Rose City.

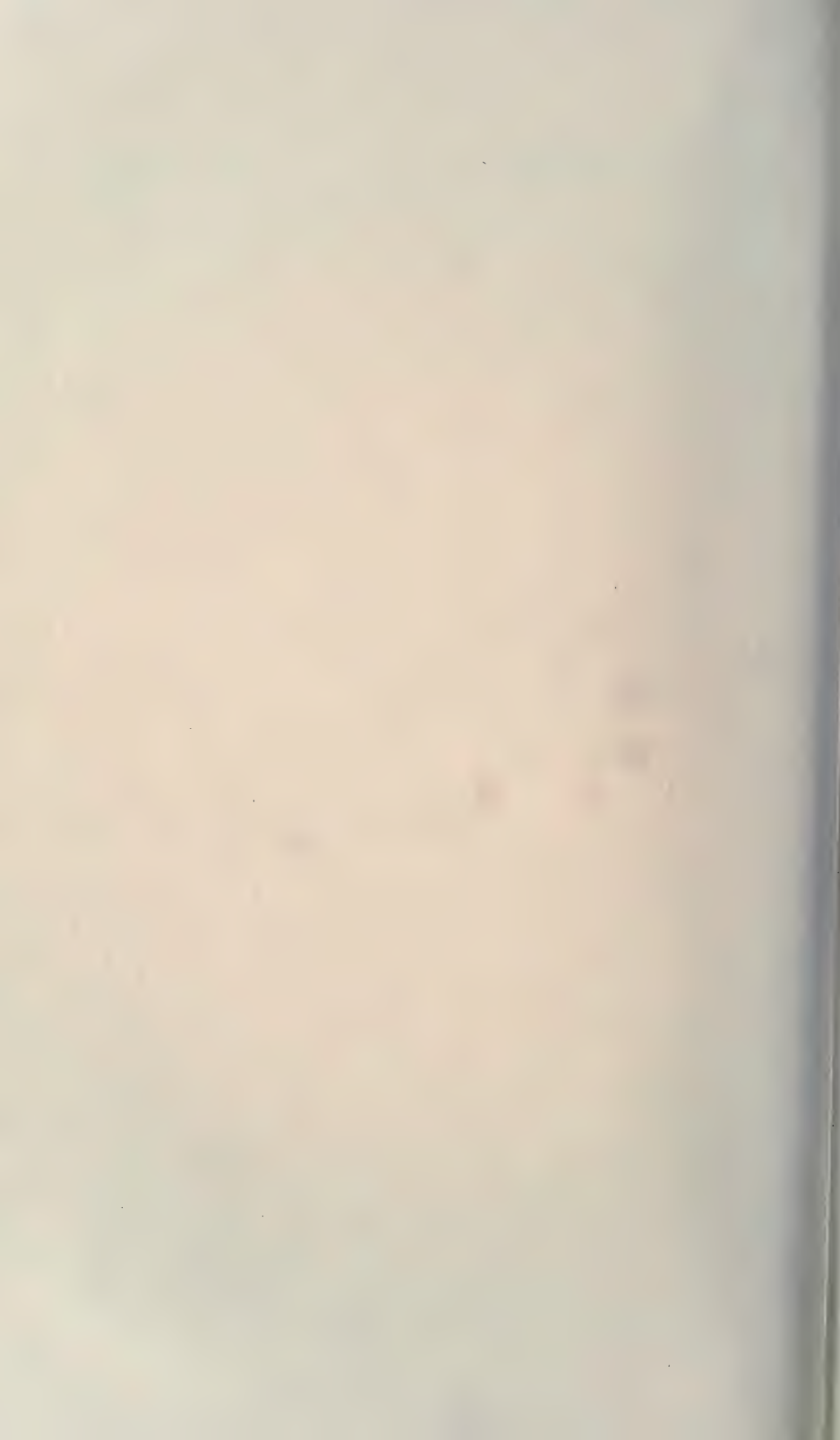
F. A. Bement, Union, St. Charles.
Edward Jones, Enterprise, St. Ignace.
Courier Herald Co., Saginaw.
H. T. Johnson, Advertiser, Saranac.
Sault News Printing Co., Evening News, Sault Ste. Marie.
R. D. Frederick, Pioneer, Sherman.
H. T. Shafer, Evening Post, South Haven.
C. R. Bloomer, Sentinel Leader, Sparta.
N. W. Newhouse, Clipper, Stanton.
Eagle Press, Eagle, Traverse City.
W. L. Robinson, Register Weekly, Union City.
Charles J. Bradford, Times, Vassar.
Henry H. Curtis, Echo, Vermontville.
H. H. Harwood, Watchman, Warren.
Mrs. Emma Cullen, Wayne Co. Review, Wayne.
H. A. Thompson, Enterprise, Williamston.
A. E. Smith, Times, Willis.
J. D. Haven, Herald, Wyandotte.
James A. Menzies, Expositor, Yale.
Record Publishing Co., Record, Zeeland.



Tuberculosis Exhibit of the State Board of Health



Tuberculosis Exhibit of the State Board of Health



STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

The State Board of Health is aiding the anti-tuberculosis campaign in every way possible, in so far as its resources will permit. No money was granted by the last legislature for anti-tuberculosis work; and the amount of money available for the department is only that used in its regular work. With its limited means the Department has, however, published and distributed excellent pamphlets on Tuberculosis and its prevention, including a tuberculosis primer for schools. These can be obtained free of charge by addressing the office at Lansing, Dr. F. W. Shumway, Secretary.

STATE EXHIBIT.

Dr. F. W. Shumway and Mr. Ainge of the State Health Office have also put together a State Tuberculosis Exhibit, illustrating the most important facts about tuberculosis, particularly with reference to its occurrence in Michigan. This Exhibit has been shown in Saginaw, Houghton, Battle Creek, Hastings, Ann Arbor and elsewhere, and has been very successful. It can be obtained by any local association by paying expenses of shipment, cartage, setting-up, packing, etc. The local associations are urged to get this exhibit for a week or so, arrange for evening lectures during the time of the exhibition, and for the distribution of pamphlets and other literature at the same time. The exhibit may be shown at a County Fair or in connection with some other attraction bringing the people together. An especial effort should be made to get the working people interested. If a vacant store-room can be secured on the main business street the exhibit can be placed in it with advantage. Use the phonograph at the store door; put up flaming posters; employ a "barker" to attract people's attention; have lantern-slide lectures in connection with the exhibit; distribute folders in the different languages found among the local working people; and get active co-operation of schools, churches and local press.

THE COMMON DRINKING CUP

The State Legislature at the last session gave to the State Board of Health the right to make its own health laws. Under this new law one of the first steps taken by the Board was to issue the following:—

MICHIGAN ABOLISHES THE PUBLIC CUP STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF MICHIGAN.

Office of the Secretary,
Lansing, Michigan, October, 1909.

"WHEREAS, the common drinking cup is a source of disease and a menace to the public health, be it therefore

"Resolved, That the Secretary prepare and issue a notice to railroads and schools forbidding the use of the common drinking cup;

"And be it further Resolved, That the Secretary instruct the health officers to see that this rule is enforced."

It will be enforced, says Secretary Shumway.

Said Dr. Shumway, Secretary of the Board, in commenting on the resolution:

"This is one matter of public health precaution that this Board will insist upon, and I have every reason to believe that the railroads of Michigan will co-operate with us."

Up to the present time but little progress has been made in the enforcement of this law. The common drinking cup is still found on every railroad train in Michigan. The Ann Arbor road has the penny paper cups in its cars, but still keeps the common cup; and it is still found in all railroad stations. The State University and the Ann Arbor public schools, and the schools and churches in a few other towns of the State have abolished the common cup. It should be one of the first duties of a local association to see that the common cup is abolished in churches, schools, stores, and elsewhere. Not only is tuberculosis transmitted by the common cup, but the more repulsive disease, syphilis, is not infrequently carried to innocent people in this way. Every physician knows of such cases. Read this quotation from the Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health:—

"Less than six months ago, an estimable young woman in Topeka, whose character is above reproach, made a short trip to the Southwest, neglected to take a private drinking cup, drank from the common cup on the train and returned to Topeka with a loathsome disease. That was right here in Topeka. To have protected this one girl would have been of greater value to society and humanity than all the enforcement of the drinking cup order would ever cost the State."

The Secretary of the Michigan Association has personal knowledge of a young physician and two University students who contracted syphilis from the use of a common tin cup while suffering from ordinary chapped lips.

HORRIBLE DISEASE AND DEATH LURK
IN THE
COMMON CUP. IT MUST GO.

This is the teaching of modern science. If knowledge is worth anything we should act upon it particularly when that action is conducive to our health and happiness. If we do not so act—then the human race is not worth the saving and all human effort and knowledge is futile! And what are we to think when the official organ of a church publishes such criminal and utterly foolish statements as the following:

"INDIVIDUAL CUPS."

A brother in Pensacola, Fla., asks me: 1. "What authority have we for using the single cup in the communion service, as has been the custom of the Christian churches, other than it is implied in the narratives of the three Gospels?"

We have none. But that is enough. On the other hand, we have no authority for doing otherwise. Every divinely appointed ordinance should be observed precisely as divine wisdom appointed it.

2. "If a person believed that the adoption of the individual cup would or might prevent some soul from coming into the church, would he do wrong to join in that service?"

It is very difficult often to determine to what extent the perversion of a Scriptural ordinance must be carried in order to justify one in neglecting it.

3. "I have been a member of the church for forty-three years, and it has been my good fortune to be acquainted with several of our most learned and influential ministers—A. Campbell among them—and it seems strange to me that they did not find a necessity for the individual cup."

It is not at all strange; for such a necessity has not even yet been discovered. The desire for it has originated in the squeamishness of certain women with weak stomachs, and it is supported by the new fad among physicians about *bacteria*, those little bugs which hang on the lip of people, stick to the communion cup, then cling to the lips of the next participant, and thence descend into the stomach of the latter, seize upon his vital organs, and eat away on them till some fatal disease ensues. I don't know how many people have died from this cause since the Lord established this ordinance, but I guess he knew what would be the consequences and he assumed the responsibility. If any of our doctors have treated such cases as are supposed, I have never heard of them; and I am willing to risk the promise, poor as I am, to bury, as long as I live, all the dead who shall die from this cause. All such will die at their post, and they will deserve a decent burial."

ARE WE STILL IN THE DARK AGES!

Is it any wonder that intelligent citizens leave the churches that uphold such ignorance? We have been asked to print the above by an intelligent physician who is a member of the denomination concerned! In his church less than a hundred miles from Ann Arbor he saw using the common cup at communion, one patient whose sputum was loaded with tubercle bacilli and another whose mouth was covered with active syphilitic sores. Could he do anything more than refuse to allow his family to participate in the communion ceremony? And yet he believes in and accepts the doctrines of the church! The common drinking cup in the church must be made illegal, if the churches are so blind. Happily many of them accept the revelations of science as—what they really are—divine; and in this knowledge become free. Each member of this association should fight and work untiringly until every citizen in Michigan refuses to use the common cup.

In the month of September last 10,500 people refused to use public cups at the Grand Central Station in New York city, and used instead individual cups provided by the station. And all over the country this great lesson is being learned. On an Ann Arbor train recently we saw two Michigan farmers from the central part of the State buy the individual cups in preference to using the common cup. Knowledge is spreading—help it to reach every one. That is the object of this Association.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE CAMPAIGN

One tuberculosis case in a Sanatorium may save many cases of infection.

The Sanatorium is not the whole thing. To let the tuberculosis campaign stop with the Sanatorium is a waste of money and effort.

Education is the chief thing, education in the knowledge of disease and its prevention, but still more necessary is the moral education to offset and replace the selfishness, lethargy and apathy that make tuberculosis possible when the facts concerning its prevention are known.

The State is not yet educated. Michigan needs:—*Agitation—Education—Civic Spirit—and Personal Service*—before it can get *Institutions* and conduct them properly.

Six lives a day—and more—lost in Michigan through tuberculosis.

Every County adds to the death-roll and yet people will say, when appeal is made on behalf of the anti-tuberculosis campaign, "There is no tuberculosis in my town."

Two Freshman students in this University last fall entered college with pulmonary tuberculosis. They did not know the meaning of the word tuberculosis, and yet we are told that the people are over-educated on this subject.

What shall we think of the physician who never reports a death due to tuberculosis? There are such in Michigan.

What shall we say about the politician who in his speeches is eloquent about the conservation of the people's health and happiness, but when asked to join the crusade says "I have no time"? There are such in Michigan.

What of the church that gives sermons and lectures on Tuberculosis and then permits the common communion cup! There are such in Michigan.

"You can get a law through the Legislature, but you can't get it enforced." Is this to be true of Michigan's new Tuberculosis Law?

Old Practitioner:—"I have not had a case of tuberculosis in my practice for twelve years." Young Practi-

tioner in same town: "I have twelve cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in my practice now."

Michigan the busiest State in the Union. Eighty per cent of prominent Michigan citizens asked to take steps to start local anti-tuberculosis committees reply "I'm too busy."

The last Legislature made no especial appropriation for anti-tuberculosis work. The next one should do so.

Look at our neighbor, Wisconsin. The Wisconsin State Anti-Tuberculosis Association received over \$10,000 from its sale of stamps last year and over \$23,000 from the same sale this year. Last year the Michigan State Anti-Tuberculosis Association's stamp sale was \$757.25, this year the sale may reach \$1,000. Are the citizens of Michigan interested in supporting this movement in behalf of their own interests—their own health and happiness? At present it does not seem so.

There are teachers in some of the public schools in Michigan who openly defy the educational law of 1895 and refuse to teach the facts of preventive medicine, because they think "It is too unpleasant" or "The more you think of disease, the more there is of it;" and the money of taxpayers is used to pay the salaries of such people!

Where there's a will to make a better State, there's a way.

One medical examination in time saves nine doctor's bills—often also the undertaker's.

As to spitting:—"Thou shalt not spit" holds an equal place in the new Decalogue with "Thou shalt not kill" in the old. To the intelligent mind open to facts of science, spitting is murder because it spreads abroad the germs of disease and death.

PROGRAM FOR LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

1. Organize. Get as many public-spirited men and women in your community as you can to form a local committee or association. Elect officers, adopt State Constitution, appoint Committees on Organization, Finance, Public meetings, Publicity, Schools and Playgrounds, Churches, Stores and Factories, Labor and Insurance Organizations, Sanatorium, Relief, Education, Legislation, etc. Have regular monthly meetings and have the chairman of each committee report at each meeting. Make monthly reports to Central State Office.

2. Make a tuberculosis census of your town or county. Enlist the aid of the physicians, if possible, and find out how many cases there are in your midst.

3. See that each one of these cases is properly treated and cared for and constitutes no menace to the community. Get incipient cases into Howell. Provide proper food, treatment and living quarters for all poor cases. See that no case is careless. Protect the community. Establish local day-camp, shacks or sanatorium, if such is necessary.

4. Create a sentiment for the enforcement of the State Tuberculosis Law passed last year. Encourage the physicians in reporting cases. Uphold the health officer in the placarding and disinfection of houses of consumptives. See that all officers do their duty.

5. See that the educational law of 1895 as amended last year, is observed by your school board and by the school teachers. Proper textbooks according to the law shall be furnished. Get reputable physicians to give talks on hygiene and preventive medicine to teachers and pupils.

6. Work for medical inspection of the schools. Improve sanitary condition of schools. If many cases of early tuberculosis or tuberculous tendency in school-children are discovered, provide open-air schools. See that the school-inspector is a physician of the highest standing and that he carries out a thorough and careful inspection.

7. If there is no anti-spitting ordinance in your town see that one is passed, and create a sentiment for its enforcement. Have anti-spitting cards distributed. See that the town is thoroughly posted or placarded.

8. The State Board of Health has made the use of the common drinking cup in any public building or railway train illegal. Create a sentiment to enforce this. See that common cups are not used in schools, churches, railway stations, hotels, theatres, etc.

9. Adopt educational measures to bring the facts concerning tuberculosis and its prevention home to every man, woman and child in your community. Give lectures, sermons, stereopticon shows, use the talking-machine, put up illustrated posters on bill-boards, use the advertising space in the local cars, put tuberculosis matter on postcards, envelopes, letter-heads, calendars, blotters, posters, etc., and keep them constantly before the public eye. Have a press committee to co-operate with local papers in printing local and state bulletins, as well as those of the National Association. Get a different audience for each lecture—do not lecture to the members of the local association. Go into the factories and stores, reach the laboring people. Tuberculosis is their disease particularly; they need this education more than all.

10. Secure the exhibit of the State Board of Health. Keep it for a week or longer down town in a vacant store or some public building. Give a series of talks in connection with it. Have all the school-children attend.

11. Co-operate with labor unions, granges and fraternal insurance societies.

12. Investigate the conditions of child and female labor in your community. Are the laws enforced? Should new ones be made?

13. Make your city a dustless one. Secure adequate oiling or sprinkling.

14. Investigate your milk supply. Preach the doctrine of pure milk, tuberculin-tested cattle, etc. Call the attention of dairy-men to the State laws bearing upon this matter. See that the local milk-inspection is thoroughly done and that no tuberculous cows are supplying your children with milk.

15. Develop public sentiment against the crowding of houses. Work for building lines and limitations.

16. If your town is large secure public parks and playgrounds.

17. Investigate the condition of your county-house, jail, etc.

ABOVE ALL THINGS EDUCATION—MORE EDUCATION—AND STILL MORE EDUCATION.

TREASURER'S REPORT

REMITTANCES FROM BRANCH SOCIETIES.

March, 1909.

Hastings A. T. Society	\$ 5 00
Dr. C. P. Lothrop	
Escanaba A. T. Society	1 50
Dr. A. C. Breitenbach	
Ionia A. T. Society	15 00
Mrs. Mary Webber	
Battle Creek A. T. Society	31 00
Dr. C. W. Wheelock	
Mrs. Mm. J. Chittenden, Jr., Donation	5 00
Detroit	

November.

Ann Arbor A. T. Society	31 50
Ottmer Eberbach	

December.

Holly A. T. Society	16 50
Mrs. C. E. Lockwood	
Ypsilanti A. T. Society	34 00
Dr. F. E. Westfall	
Houghton Co. A. T. Society	101 00
Mrs. E. S. Thompson	
Kalamazoo A. T. Society	34 50
Dr. S. R. Light	
Jackson A. T. Society	15 00
Rob't. E. Macduff	
Shelby A. T. Society	10 00
Mrs. W. D. Adams	

January, 1910.

C. B. Chaffee, Milford	1 00
	<hr/> \$301 00

EXPENDITURES.

Apr. '09	Ann Arbor Press	\$ 38 40
	Miss Walton, Stenographer	27 90
Aug.	Peninsular Engraving Co.	159 30
	Ann Arbor Daily	13 30
	Stenographic Institute	10 40
Oct.	Geo. Wahr	232 33
Dec.	Incorporation Fee	5 80
Jan. '10	Edwards Bros.	9 80
	Geo. Wahr	157 75
	Chas. F. Meyers, Programs	9 50
	L. C. Smith & Bros., Typewriter	81 00

		<hr/> \$745 48
Balance 1909		\$ 279 52
Sale of Easter Stamps		757 28
Detroit Red Cross Society		561 95
Branch Societies		301 00

Total		<hr/> \$1899 75
Expenses		745 48

Balance		<hr/> \$1154 27
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ITEMIZED LIST OF EXPENDITURES PAID THROUGH MR. WAHR, BOOK-
SELLER, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

Jan.	26,	1909—500 post cards	\$ 5 00
		Typewriting	1 40
		Two A. A. Files	50
	28	American Express Co.	13 55
	30	Typewriting—Miss Walton	46 00
Feb.	8	Printing—Mr. Meyers	5 00
	13	United States Express Co.	60
	20	Telegrams—Dr. Warthin	7 60
		Ann Arbor Press	2 50
		1000 Manilla Envelopes	10 00
	24	Printing—Mr. Meyers	5 00
		Stamps—2c	10 00
		Stamps—1c	10 00
Mar.	5	Typewriting—Miss Walton	17 80
	17	Typewriting—Miss Walton	18 05
	25	Stamps—1c	10 00
		Stamps—2c	10 00
		Two dozen sheets Cardboard	1 50
		One ball twine	15
		Three lbs. heavy paper	24
		Paste	25
		Letter File	25
		Express	25
	26	Two dozen Cardboard	1 50
		200 Post Cards	2 00
	27	Express	30
		Photographer—Mr. Thompson	1 80
		Michigan State Telephone Co.....	4 45
Apr.	3	Typewriting—Mr. Moran	5 55
		10 lbs. paper	80
		15 lbs. paper at 8c.....	1 20
		One ball twine	15
		Postage	3 75
	8	Express	1 25
Jul.	2	Printing—Mr. Meyers	10 69
	3	100 Manilla Envelopes	2 00
		1000 Envelopes—Printed	3 00
		1000 Envelopes	1 00
Aug.	9	Three letter files	75
		500 Stamps—2c	10 00
	26	Stamps—1c	6 00
		Folding Bulletins—Mr. Mills	50
Oct.	2	To Maude Forhan	1 25
	8	Stamps	10 00
		1000 Envelopes & Printing	3 75
Nov.	1	Typewriting—Miss Walton	12 40
	17	200 Clasp Envelopes	2 50
	18	Stamps—2c	10 00
	19	1000 Envelopes	4 00
	26	1000 Envelopes	4 00
Dec.	1	Typewriting—Miss Walton	39 70
	8	Michigan State Telephone	1 00
	11	Stamps—1c	20 00
	24	Typewriting—Miss Walton	44 05
	29	Paste	15

One bottle Ink	10
Two Pencils	10
Penholder and Pens	15
Two Note Books	20
One Michigan Map.....	25
1 Waste Paper Basket.....	35
Two Erasers	20
Six Boxes Clips	60
31 To M. H. Mills	3 00
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	\$390 08

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This, the second report of the State Association, is submitted to the members and to those citizens of the State, who, believing in its future, work without selfishness, for the health and happiness of all the people within its borders. With the ideal "For the Common Good" this work has been instituted and is being carried out. To all citizens of Michigan believing in this ideal we make appeal for aid in this most important work of conservation. The work is but begun, the labor is great, the laborers few, and the need thereof great.

ALDRED SCOTT WARTHIN, M.D.,
Executive Secretary.

"The weapon against tuberculosis is education; education as to how it is spread; how prevented; how treated for cure and alleviation, and for safeguarding the community."